'We Do Our Part'

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

'We Do Our Part'

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1933—VOL. XXV, NO. 204

** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

America Embraces the Code

Huge Companies Take Lead

Washington Assumes Success

But Small Employers Wonder

Ask How They Are to Comply

Adjustment Machine Arises

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT receives in the first 24 hours the assurances of 10,000 business heads that they will sign his national recovery code. On this showing, General Johnson, recovery administrator, declares over the radio that the nation indicates its acceptance of the bold experiment to raise wages, shorten hours, spread employment, increase purchasing power and focus the public's patronage on those who coöperate. Many of the huge, highly organized industries respond at once, among them textile, steel, motor, oil, coal, lumber and shipbuilding concerns. Henry Ford joins in. General Johnson sees the turning of the nation into one gigantic machine to fight depression—He calls it the most inspiring thing in America since the World War.

¶ Washington knows, however, that the building and balancing of its recovery machine requires some of the most delicate and difficult adjusting the business world has ever seen. Gen. Thomas H. Hammond is put in charge of a department for clarifying the blanket code in the face of grave queries that flood in as swiftly as the messages of acceptance. These come, in many instances, from employers who desire with all their heart to participate and yet who must draw enlightenment from outside before they may see how they can. Some of these questions are "hot ones," admits General Johnson—Then the two generals lead an attack that affirms it will certainly find the right way.

¶ Scores of huge employers are finding simple what thousands of small employers regard as almost impossible. What the President's proposition asks is that wages be put up and prices be kept down, so that the precious power to purchase which it is necessary to extend to the masses shall not prove a mere will-o'-the-wisp in the operation. It is passing the buck, for a time, to the employers instead of to the consuming public. The great corporate employers have financial reserves on which they can rest the burden of this financial sacrifice. The little employers have nearly all their capital in the works and an arbitrary rise in wages with no quick come-back from the selling end might spell disaster—It might make them shut up shop.

¶ Big American employers have incentives for signing the recovery code that little American employers have not. For the big fellows in the industrial pasture, always in the shadow of the grim penalties of the anti-trust laws, the Government has pulled down the bars and laid open rich and hitherto forbidden fields. They can afford to pay a lot for special privilege made prosecution-proof. But to the small manufacturer or the town merchant there is no dollar difference between trust laws in operation and trust laws in suspense. Then, too, to the widely advertising big manufacturer the Government's approval of his course means easier future expansion—The little fellow's Washington benefits come only through beneficent laws.

¶ Into the Monitor office already are coming inquiry and appeal from troubled employers who crave to display the Blue Eagle of coöperation and who want to know how they are to capture that prideful bird. They are from well-meaning American business men who hesitate to see the wages gobble the works, and yet who shrink from failing for the first time in their business lives to qualify for a proffered badge of good citizenship. If the Blue Eagle cannot alight on their commercial rooftree the old home will never seem the same again. If a boycott of the noncoöperating is to come they see double disaster for them and theirs—Even before they go bankrupt in property they will go bankrupt in pride.

¶ The Monitor, of course, can assure its troubled inquirers that it knows the Administration will find a way to play fair with them. The Administration will probably find it by discovering to the little fellow new ways that will enable him to play fair with himself. Old limitations yielding in one way means that old limitations are likely to do some equal contorting in another. The business structure, literally, is being reorganized, and if freighted with new demands, it will doubtless be endowed with new sources from which they may be met. The President and General Johnson see more than 5,000,000 people going back to work by Labor Day—Much willingness and much patience to adjust is the answer to a challenge like that.

¶ Washington has doubtless foreseen all that the modest merchant or modest manufacturer is regarding with consternation. The possible success of so mighty a plan raises hope to the highest—Washington and the little fellow must find a way.

Prepares His Country For a New Europe

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Keystone

Julius de Gombos

Hungarian Premier

Hungary's Course Plays Vital Part In Europe's Rule

Move to Restore Throne to Hapsburgs Watched by Great Powers

The question of the return of a Hapsburg to the throne of Hungary, now ruled by a regent, is again brought to the forefront by the visit of the Hungarian Premier and Foreign Minister to Rome.

Economic and political policies of Central Europe are involved in the Rome discussions, and Paris and Vienna are closely watching the developments, which affect France's allies in the little entente and Austria's affiliations.

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, July 26—What is the truth about the frequent suggestion that Prince Otto, young son of former Emperor Karl, is about to return to Hungary and perhaps reign over the reunited kingdoms of Austria and Hungary?

Inquiries in the most authorized quarters revealed that the young pretender, living quietly in a castle near Brussels with his mother, the former Empress Zita, does not contemplate a return except with the virtually unanimous approval of the people.

"His Majesty does not wish to sit on the throne of his fathers by force of arms or by means of a plot," is the definite statement of his entourage. "He maintains his rights, but will wait until it is agreed that his restoration will bring peace to central Europe."

Linked to Treaty Revision

At present the Little Entente is somewhat agitated at the proposal of a reunited Austria-Hungary under a Hapsburg scepter. It has on more than one occasion intimated that it would act energetically in any such event. But for the moment it does not consider the subject acute.

Although Hungary has always remained a kingdom, though without a king, the regency itself is not anxious to raise the restoration problem. There is no particular desire to change the régime for the sake of obtaining a king in place of a regent.

Nor would opposition outside Hungary be of formidable character were the restoration regarded as simply a question of rulers. The fact is that the monarchist cause has become linked up with the claims of Hungary to territorial revision.

The legitimist movement points out that Hungary—and with Hungary, Austria—would be definitely turned away from Germany were the old dual kingdom reëstablished. This argument is freely used in dip-

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Things Present

This is a moment for united support of the Roosevelt Administration, as Mr. Abbot well points out in his "Watching the World Go By" on the Editorial page.

Attention, women drivers. Try an inexpensive rubber kneeling pad under the clutch and brake pedals. It saves heels, and rests the feet. Other helpful ideas will be found in "If You Drive a Lot" on the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page.

Another rediscovery of Walt Whitman appears on the Home Forum page. The writer of the essay calls Whitman America's first autochthonous poet, which, as every kindergarten child knows, means "native."

Another good game is described in Come Play on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Thursday brings the Young Folks' page and a collection of the best cartoons of the week. Readers, by the way, are invited to send in cartoons from their local papers.

Executive Board Of Nine Nations To Act on Trade

World Conference Rejects Hull's Plan for Definite Date of Reassembly

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 26—Plans for the future of the World Economic Conference, decided upon by the bureau last night, turn on the establishment of a new executive committee of nine nations to watch over the prospects of world economic agreement.

This body, closely resembling the conference's own steering committee, will meet whenever necessary. The bureau itself which is a larger body, will probably delegate to the new committee its task of formally convoking such parts of the work as promise success, or even reassembling the whole conference if necessary.

This 16-power bureau is considered too unwieldy and difficult of convocation to keep a close and alert watch over the chances of making progress in the world battle for business recovery.

The new steering committee is to be composed of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald of Great Britain, president; M. Paul Hymans of Belgium, vice-president, and the following commission and subcommittee heads: Mr. James M. Cox of the United States; Dr. Hendrik Colijn, Holland; Dr. Victor Kienbock, Austria; Mr. Walter Runciman, Great Britain; M. Georges Bonnet, France; Signor Guido Jung, Italy; and Mr. Thomas Le Breton, Argentina.

Cox to Extend Stay

Of these all except Mr. Cox are stationed in Europe and he intends to prolong his present residence for several weeks more at Stanmore—the house Mr. Henry L. Stimson, then American Secretary of State, occupied in Middlesex during the London naval conference. Thereafter it is likely the United States will be represented either by its resident diplomat or a special envoy like Mr. Norman H. Davis.

The future task of the bureau is defined as "to take whatever action they may consider likely to promote success, whether by convocation of any committee set by conference, or by representatives of states especially concerned in any particular problem, or by reference to experts for study of any special question."

Thus conference issues are to be tackled in the future one at a time whenever this method seems desirable. The bureau is also empowered officially "to determine date of the reassembling of the conference." On this issue, however, there is grave doubt.

Hull Favored Definite Date

Though Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State and head of the American delegation, sought at the bureau meeting to fix a definite date for reassembly this proposal was rejected. But important parts of the conference may be meeting again almost any time. Indeed wheat

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Portland's Police Launch Drive On Double Parking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., July 26—A campaign against double parking on down-town streets has been announced by Mr. B. K. Lawson, new chief of police of the Portland police bureau. "Our policy will be based on the principle that the 'other fellow' has an equal right to the streets," Chief Lawson announced soon after taking office on July 1.

"Double parking is dangerous in many ways. It is particularly dangerous to the pedestrian, and especially so at intersections where the person on foot has a tendency to crowd out beyond the safe limits. It is dangerous, it is unfair and it is illegal," he stated. "Double parking should be limited to halting momentarily for the unloading of passengers. Visiting, prolonged farewells, discussions of business deals or instructions as to feeding the canary or putting out the cat are not included.

"One type of double-parking violator is particularly offensive to me. It is the man in the d e-parked car who is annoyed at hearing the horn of the car behind him and who signals the driver of that car to cross over and pass. He is asking the driver behind to violate a law so he can deprive him of his rights while he himself is violating a regulation.

"This will no longer be tolerated. All the laws and ordinances against double parking will shortly be enforced, we hope, with the public's complete coöperation."

Trade Increase Reported Through Mobile Port

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala.—The Alabama state docks paid their operating and other expenses and then had net earnings sufficient to meet their interest payment for the month of May.

This is disclosed by Mr. M. M. Caskie, general manager of the docks, and evidences an upturn in business. Since the terminal business is largely seasonal and as May is usually duller than some other months, the earnings are considered out of the ordinary and indicative of a general increase in commerce through the port of Mobile. The docks heretofore, except for a month or so of peak business, have been operating at a deficit.

Welding a Link in Air Route Chain Across North Atlantic

Upper Left—Courtesy Danish State Railways. Upper Right—Keystone. Lower Center—© E. I. Bishop, Grand Falls, Newfoundland, from Wide World. Lower Right—By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Lindberghs Survey the Far North

Upper Left—Along West Coast of Greenland—the Disko Island in Background.
Upper Right—Old Store at Godthaab, a Veritable Landmark for Sturdy Mariners Along West Greenland.
Lower Center—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh Sailing for Shore Immediately After Landing at Botwood, Newfoundland, From St. Johns en Route to Cartwright, Labrador.
Lower Right—Map of Greenland.

Special Session Opens at Albany For Vital Action

To Aid Recovery, Stamp Out Kidnaping, Control Liquor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., July 26—The 156th New York State Legislature met in its second special session today at the call of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, who described it as the most important and far-reaching ever to be assembled in the Empire State.

Originally designed to help New York City put its emergency relief finances in order, the scope of the work ahead of the lawmakers undoubtedly will be broadened to include the adjustment of state laws to the National Recovery Act, to enact taxation and regulatory measures to apply to the liquor trade if the Eighteenth Amendment is repealed, to adopt drastic penalties to stamp out kidnaping, and to afford mortgage relief for home owners. While the work of the body is confined by statute to the Governor's recommendation, members of the Legislature expect a long session.

The Governor, in opening the special session, confined his message to the proposal which led to his calling on the Legislature to meet—the appeal of the Tammany administration in New York for a statewide tax rise to fund the city's $41,000,000 annual unemployment relief bill.

He reiterated his original determination not to make this a statewide levy, declaring that New York State had done its "fair share" of the relief work in New York City.

He recommended two pieces of legislation by which "the responsibility for the securing of funds may be placed directly on the municipality, where it belongs."

One of these is designed to permit New York City, or any other city in the State, to levy additional taxes solely for the purposes of unemployment relief until March 1, 1934, when the regular Legislature will be in session; the other would authorize the Governor, in the event of a default on the part of any county, town or governmental district, to set up a financial agent, or agents, with authority to limit any expenditure of public funds by a municipality or the incurring of any debt by it.

League Seeks Better Films For Culture of World Youth

Urges on Authors the Necessity of Writing High-Class Stories and Adaptations Suitable for Children —Contemplates Offering Prizes

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

GENEVA — The preparation of recreational films for children and young people is a task worthy of the world's foremost authors and film producers, in the opinion of Count Henry Carton de Wiart, former Belgian Prime Minister, now member of the Child Welfare Committe of League of Nations.

In a recent session of the committee, the Belgian statesman expressed the opinion that contemporary writers should be asked to prepare scenarios for recreational films to be shown to youth which would enable important results to be obtained in the sphere of moral education by means of art. The possibility of holding a competition for this purpose is being discussed in League circles.

For International Congress

M. Louis Lumière, of France, pioneer in the motion picture world, advocated the further development of animated cartoons because of their strong appeal to the imagination of young people. This suggestion was seconded by Mme. Martinez Sierra of Spain, liaison agent between the committee and the International Educational Cinematographic Institute at Rome. Folklore films were also found to be especially adapted to the needs of young movie-goers, especially as they tend to cultivate international and pacifist sentiments.

The Rome institute is advocating the holding of an international congress on education through the movies. One of the objects of such a gathering would be to investigate the possibility of preventing the in-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Winnie Mae Left Out as New York Gives Medal to Post

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 26—The Dutch who laid out the street called Broadway were seen today to have been sadly lacking in vision when they made their cow-path so narrow. As a result, the gallant monoplane, Winnie Mae, first flying machine with the distinction of twice girdling the Northern Hemisphere, could not join in the triumphal procession from the Battery to City Hall, where her pilot, Wiley Post, received for the second time the city's Medal of Valor.

It was neither the fault of the city nor of Wiley Post that the Winnie Mae failed to put in a personal appearance at the celebration. They could not squeeze her 41-foot wing stretch through a 37-foot street opening unless somebody tore up some lamp posts. And so the Winnie Mae stayed down at the Battery, where she has been on exhibition since Monday and left it to her pilot to take the bows for both.

Mr. Post was escorted by the Mayor's welcoming committee, two squadrons of mounted police and the police department band to the plaza off Park Row, where Mayor John P. O'Brien awaited him. The street that only five days ago was full-throated with acclaim for the Italian aerial navy fliers again was crowded for the American hero. After the ceremony at City Hall, Mr. Post was entertained at luncheon by the Advertising Club. He is trying to arrange his affairs so he may again take the air with the Winnie Mae tomorrow or Friday for a brief visit to his home state of Oklahoma.

Roosevelt to Greet Post

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—President Roosevelt will receive Wiley Post, the round-the-world flier, at the White House today at 5 o'clock.

Richmond Bans 3.2 P. C. Beer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Mr. David Nelson Sutton, commonwealth's attorney of King William County, Virginia, has instructed local police to warn all stores and restaurants which are selling 3.2 per cent beer to stop at once, or be prosecuted. He stated that as long as the Layman Act was in effect in Virginia he will act accordingly.

'Buried Treasure'—Lot in Massachusetts; And Geologists Are Going Right After It

Buried treasure in Massachusetts. Fabulous wealth fills nooks and crannies of every underground mile. But hold back on the picks and shovels. Only geologists and engineers are invited to this "treasure hunt."

The combined cry of the Massachusetts Forestry Association and the Department of Conservation "thar's gold in them thar hills" has sent geologists and engineers scurrying out near Springfield and down into Plymouth County armed with the tools of their profession and fortified with a legislative appropriation.

It's not the gold that glitters nor the wealth that jingles in one's pockets the State is after. Mineral deposits, underground water sources, soil adapted to the growth of certain products, rocks for building. This is the treasure lying deep in Bay State soil. Geologists describe Massachusetts as a "sleeping giant" unaware of its own latent power.

The first step is to draw a topographical map of the state, that is, to trace the contours of the land. The next move is to find out where the natural resources are. With legislative approval the Department of Conservation has started the machinery with the coöperation of Harvard University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Massachusetts State College and Clark University.

The town of Holden, near Springfield, has been selected as the initial testing ground of geologists and biologists. The complete survey will take eight years and require the expenditure of $800,000 one-half to be paid by the State, the other by the Federal Government. The greater part of Plymouth County has already been mapped under an experiment conducted and paid for by private contributions. A group has been assigned to complete the survey into Boston.

By carrying the program over eight years, only $50,000 will be needed each year by state appropriation. Preliminary surveys for highways, which the topographical map would make unnecessary, cost the State $25,000 annually, Mr. Harris Reynolds of the Forestry Association points out.

With the completed map, he explained, geologists can note at a glance just where the State's glacial deposits are located, where it is best for certain industries to build, where the farmer can raise his crops most successfully, what lands should be used for forests. Engineers can trace the course of proposed railroads, highways and power lines, or anything that has to do with the lay of the land.

Other possibilities of the map lie along the lines of town and regional planning and laying out of state trails and footpaths, a proposed new venture in this State.

Lindberghs Begin Aerial Survey Of Greenland Coast

Famous Flier Foresees Regular Mail Traffic by Northern Route

GODTHAAB, Greenland, July 26 (AP)—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh began a survey of the Godthaab vicinity yesterday and planned to continue their aerial mapping tour to Holsteinborg, on the west coast of Greenland, Thursday.

Colonel Lindbergh expresses the conviction that future mail traffic over the Atlantic and some of the passenger traffic will be through the air. He believes that the Greenland route is the most suitable.

Holsteinborg, north of here, was considered suitable for an airport by Mr. Parker Cramer, American, who passed on in 1931, while laying out a north Atlantic air route.

The supply ship Jellinge was ordered to proceed to that place, which Colonel Lindbergh proposes to use as a base for flights over the inland ice to seek emergency landing sites.

Thereupon the Lindberghs intend to fly northward to Godhavn and later to Scoresby Sound, East Greenland. The aviator said Monday they did not plan to go to Iceland, the Faroe Islands, or Denmark, but yesterday he informed the Associated Press they might fly to Iceland this year.

They expect to return to Hopedale, Labrador, by the latter part of August. In 1934 they wish to conduct further investigations.

Colonel Lindbergh, who came here from Labrador, is the object of ardent hero worship on the part of the Eskimos, who have been made air conscious by the numerous flights across the North Atlantic in recent years.

From great distances the Eskimos have traveled and are still coming to Godthaab.

Balbo Ships Safe In Newfoundland

SHOAL HARBOR, N. F., July 26 (AP)—The Italian air armada completed the third leg of its homeward flight today. By 11:48 a. m., E. S. T., 10 of Gen. Italo Balbo's seaplanes had alighted on Shoal Harbor and others of the squadron were circling overhead. The leading plane dropped down on the water at 11:40 a. m., and the others soon followed.

The admada had completed in about four hours the hop from Shediac, N. B. En route one plane, the I-Rovi, commanded by Captain Rovis, was forced down for repairs at Victoria Harbor.

Captain Rovis reported that he would need a new water pump before he could continue, and it is expected that two days would elapse before the pump could be installed. Whether this would delay the departure of the other planes on the Atlantic hop was not immediately determined.

Alabama Court Bars Loans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Mr. Thomas E. Knight Jr., Attorney-General of Alabama, has ruled that Alabama counties are without authority legally to borrow money for funding country warrants for health unit, farm and home demonstration agents, or child welfare superintendent. The opinion came in response to a query by Probate Judge J. A. Carnley of Coffee County.

Massachusetts Cities Clamber From Debt Hole

Not One Municipality Defaulted—All Now in Better Position

Welfare Falls Off

Economies Begin to Pay Dividends and Business Uplift Brings Revenue

Financial clouds over Massachusetts municipalities are breaking and the city halls are seen to be intact.

Not a city has defaulted and those at the danger line have moved back into a safer zone. The stepping up of business to higher level, the lowering of welfare expenditure and the harvest of a régime of economy have enabled the cities to get their houses in order.

Last fall there were predictions that many of the cities in the State would be confronted with bankruptcy before the year was over. There were many affected areas, especially in the textile regions.

In accord with the national slogan, "We Do Our Part" most of the cities can say "We have done our part," Mr. Edward H. Fenton, deputy director of the division of accounts in the department of corporations and taxations, indicated today.

Lawrence, one of the national textile centers, was practically penniless for five months. Speeding machinery and thawed banks have restored the city pay roll.

How Everett Pulled Out

Everett, perhaps, the hardest pressed municipality in the State, obtained relief in the closing hours of the Legislature that will enable it to pay its $900,000 of debts. Funding and extension arrangements were allowed to the extent of about $500,000. The remainder is to be paid from current taxes, but taxes bolstered by federal and state relief granted to all municipalities.

But most significant of all, Everett earned its relief by reducing its 1933 budget from the 1932 point of $3,189,796 to $2,676,174. The shadow of hundreds of taxpayers' leagues loom in the background.

Municipal improvement was wrested from the flood of mounting welfare expenditures at high tide in the early months of the year. Mr. Fenton revealed figures showing an increase in total welfare expenditures for all municipalities of $32,311,740 from 1929 to 1932. This increase alone is the equivalent of a $4 rise in every municipal tax rate. The first three months of 1933 witnessed a welfare outlay of $11,695,664 but $3,898,554 is to be provided by the Federal Government under the "one-to-three" arrangement in the Wagner relief bill.

Welfare Tide Ebbs

However, in the last few months the tide of welfare expenditures is ebbing. Nearly every municipality shows decreases beginning in April. Thus, Holyoke had 1721 families on the relief list in April and 1115 in June; Attleboro had more than 650 in April and fell to 516 in June; Acushnet lists 117 in April and only 53 in June while Chicopee reduced its list from 1974 in April to 1514 in June. The larger cities in general have not finished their compilations.

Failure of markets for municipal bonds was the primary reason for the financial stress experienced by the cities. Cities that always operate nine months a year on borrowings from banks in anticipation of taxes, suddenly found this avenue closed. The reason for this was that the banks found that such companies as the American Telephone and Telegraph, General Motors, and insurance institutions no longer would buy these bonds. While the market ability of these bonds was impaired by the financial condition of municipalities and by their inadequate management, loose talk about bankrupt cities played its part, Mr. Fenton indicated.

"There is no such thing," he said, "as a bankrupt city. How can a city with $50,000,000 assets in the valuations of its property be called bankrupt because it has a $3,000,000 debt or liability?"

General Johnson Sees 6,000,000 Jobs Ready For Men by Labor Day

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 26—A conviction that the Roosevelt prosperity drive will go over the top gained strength here today as the immense popular response continued, and specific pledges of support rolled in from thousands of individual employers.

Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, declared the outcome of the campaign could no longer be in doubt in view of the advance pledges of employers to raise wages and spread employment. Over the radio last night, he declared there would be no relaxation of effort.

"Nothing can stop the President's re-employment program," he said.

Jobs for between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 idle workers by Labor Day is the goal set by General Johnson.

The Navy Department prepared to open bids today on the construction of 21 warships, beginning a building program that will provide jobs for 18,000 men.

At the White House it was stated that Mr. Roosevelt considered the response to his radio appeal a very wonderful thing, coming as it did

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Grain Men Draft Four-Point Plan To Steady Prices

Proposals Are Expected to Be Included in Master Code

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 26—Four immediate steps toward a more stable grain market were today awaiting approval of the exchanges of the country as a result of deliberations here the last two days of a national grain conference under the auspices of the agricultural adjustment administration.

These recommendations are designed to prevent any recurrence of a collapse such as occurred in the grain market last week. In addition the grain representatives pledged that they would ask their exchanges to draft permanent code proposals for early submission to the adjustment administration. The suggestions made by the grain committee will probably be included in a master code with supplemental codes for subdivisions of the grain industry it was said. The grain men's proposals were:

1. Changes in exchange rules to provide for permanent limitations on daily price fluctuations.
2. Adequate margin requirements, particularly as applied to increased requirements for larger speculative commitments.
3. Limitations of open lines of speculative commitments.
4. Permanent elimination of trading in indemnities.

Each representative present promised that he would ask his exchange to "earnestly consider" the proposals. In the report of their conference, the grain men said that they believed that the recent action of the exchanges in limiting fluctuations in the futures markets and establishing minimum prices "was a necessary act to meet a temporary emergency, but that such minimum price restrictions should be removed as soon as market conditions permit or make it necessary, and a limit on daily fluctuations of 5 cents a bushel on wheat, rye and barley, 4 cents a bushel on corn and 3 cents a bushel on oats should thereupon be put into effect as permitted by existing exchange rules."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies 5 cents. Printed in U. S. A.

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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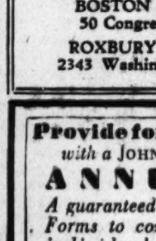

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Fish Pond Public; Small Boys Happy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Montgomery, Ala.

DISCOVERY is made by Representative C. S. Culver of Gadsden that he no longer owns a private fishing pond, but that the property has become part of the general public's affair.

After attending the last session of the State Legislature here, Mr. Culver wrote the Attorney-General seeking information as to how and why his especially private fishing pool should become public property. The Attorney-General explained that the Carmichael Fish Bill, passed at that session, had made his private pond into a public one.

From the office of the Attorney-General comes a more specific statement, saying the bill provides that any water flowing through or touching land owned by more than one person, firm or corporation was public water. One side of Mr. Culver's fish pond is bounded by a railroad, making the pond public.

Gran Chaco Border Agreement Made

By the Associated Press

An agreement between Paraguay and Bolivia to place mediation of their dispute in the Gran Chaco border area in the hands of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Peru has been announced at the Brazilian Chancellery.

The Asuncion Government was said to have confirmed the plan, but the Bolivian Minister of Foreign Affairs, while not denying the reports, said it was inopportune to divulge details.

League of Nations circles expressed surprise, for two members of a League commission appointed to handle the dispute are en route to South America.

Broken Wing of Airplane Traps Seven Army Men

OCEANSIDE, Calif., July 26 (AP)—Twisted metal from a broken wing turned the cockpit of a twin-motored army amphibian plane into a fatal trap for seven men yesterday. The wing, sheering off inexplicably at 1000 feet elevation, soared away independent of the main body of the wreckage, but investigating officers said today it apparently closed escape hatches in such a manner that the crew of the giant bomber was prevented from leaping with their parachutes.

Those killed were: Second Lieut. Carl H. Murray of Filer, Idaho, pilot; Sergt. Archie W. Snodgrass, San Antonio, Texas; Sergt. Bonnell L. Herrick, Warsaw, Ind.; Pvt. Walter T. Taylor, Los Angeles; Pvt. Stanley Book, Detroit; Pvt. Albert Overend, Coronado, Calif; Pvt. Vincent Galdin, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Lumber Strikes Threatened

PORTLAND, Ore., July 26 (AP)—Industrial revival in two leading Pacific northwest lumber districts—Klamath Falls, Ore., and Grays Harbor, Wash., was threatened today by strikes. Forty state highway patrolmen were on duty on Grays Harbor where seven picketers were arrested yesterday incident to the strike which shut down five sawmills and five logging camps.

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Farm Credit Law Aids Coöperatives, Morgenthau Says

Message of Good Cheer to Raleigh Meeting Read by Banking Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C., July 26—A message of good cheer from Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, marked the second day's program of the ninth annual convention of the American Institute of Coöperation, in session at the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering.

Although he found he could not be here in person, Mr. Morgenthau was represented by Mr. Francis W. Peck of Washington, Coöperative Bank Commissioner of the Farm Credit Administration, who, in addition to reading Mr. Morgenthau's address, took a prominent part in yesterday's discussions, delivering a talk on "The Relation of the New Farm Credit Administration to Coöperation."

"We intend to assist coöperative enterprises and to promote coöperation," Mr. Morgenthau declared in his message to this great national gathering.

"It is my belief," the message continued, "that the farm credit act means another great step forward for the coöperative movement. We have sought to bring financing for farm selling and purchasing out into the country close to production and primary markets and to put it in position where it will pass more and more into the hands of the farmers themselves. We have taken it off a centralized and temporary basis and foreseen permanency for it. We have provided means by which the farm coöperatives in the future may finance themselves through a federal agency.

"It is our purpose," Mr. Morgenthau concluded, "to make available to existing coöperatives and those who hope to form coöperatives the advice and experience of experts in coöperative buying and selling."

District conferences and other group meetings are being held in connection with the general convention of the American Institute of Coöperation, for the discussion of problems peculiar to certain sections. Meeting on the campus also is the thirtieth annual convention of North Carolina farmers and farm women. This organization has so arranged its schedules as to permit attendance upon all general sessions of the Institute of Coöperation.

The underlying subject discussed at the second day's session of the institute was credit. Besides Mr. Morgenthau's message and Mr. Peck's address, the delegates, representative of every section of the United States, heard numerous other speakers. In addition to the various other activities now in progress on State College campus, there is being conducted a short course for farm women, in charge of Miss Ruth Current.

Black Satin Hats Enter Fall Styles

NEW YORK, July 26 (AP)—Black satin's vogue for fall wear is extended to hats in the newest displays of fall millinery.

Latest models in the smarter shops show a wide variety. The very wide-brimmed hats for dressier occasions are most often found with a flat crown, some of the new models measuring only an inch or two in depth. Most of these, however, seem to be still-weather hats. Their round, wide brims are an irresistible temptation to any brisk breeze.

Higher-crowned hats are plentiful also. An attractive model is of black velvet with a brim which dips over the right eye. Berets that have more versatility and can be pulled into all sorts of odd angles already are giving proof of greater popularity. Then there is the clown hat which fits smoothly over the head and ends up in a high and narrow peak.

Bakers' Strike Threatens Argentine Bread Shortage

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., July 26 (By U. P.)—Argentina, the "bread basket" of South America, was threatened with a nation-wide bread shortage July 24 as the Master Bakers' Union declared a strike for an indefinite period. The strike is in protest against a law forbidding night work in bakeries.

Alarmed housewives here besieged bakeries throughout the day, laying in supplies of bread, flour and biscuits, fearful that the strike might be extended for weeks. Government officials refused pleas that the law be repealed.

Third Avenue Railway

NEW YORK, July 26—Third Avenue Railway System reports for the year ended June 30, 1933, consolidated net income of $221,350 after taxes and charges, including full interest on the 5 per cent adjustment income bonds, compared with $480,181 in the preceding fiscal year. June net income was $26,284, compared with $30,044 in June, 1932.

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The Prosperity Special

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

World Control Of Radio News Asked by British

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LLANDUDNO, Wales—International control of news radiocasting was advocated at a recent conference here of the National Federation of Retail News Agents, Booksellers and Stationers. Hope was expressed that before England's next series of cricket test matches in Australia some definite agreement would be reached.

The annual report of the federation referred to the negotiations which had taken place with the British Postmaster-General over the question of radiocasting test matches and close-of-play cricket scores.

"It was unfortunate for the sale of daily newspapers," the report says, "that those scores, which were of great interest to the man in the street, came through at a time of the morning when the daily newspapers were in course of delivery from the publishers and wholesalers to the retailers' shops, or even later, when they were being delivered to the readers' homes by the news agents."

The meeting voiced the opinion that British representatives at the next wireless convention should press that news items should be radiocast only in the language of the country giving the service.

The Irish Free State is buying 40 per cent fewer English newspapers since the imposition of a tariff, it was announced at the conference. The report showed that the drop in sales of popular periodicals in the Free State amounted to 45 per cent since an import tax was imposed a year ago.

The report also drew attention to the dumping of huge quantities of American magazines, mostly of the Wild West, "gangster," and cinema types, which were sold in this country at prices with which current domestic magazines could not hope to compete. The conference approved of representations being made to the tariff commissioners, with a view to a prohibitive tariff being placed on these magazines.

Advisers Named To Push Program On Public Works

President Divides Country Into 10 Regions With Adviser in Each

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 26 — The federal pubblic works administration began to decentralize its work today with the appointment of 10 regional advisers by President Roosevelt.

These advisers will serve various sections of the country as direct representatives of Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, and the public works administration. They will receive from the state boards within their regions, lists of projects under consideration. From time to time they will visit the state boards and advise with them to the end that action may be consistent with sound local and district planning.

They will also serve Mr. Ickes in any manner he may order for the purpose of speeding up work and investigating any problems that may arise. The appointees and regions they will serve are as follows:

Region 1—Mr. Ralph L. Cooper of Belfast, Maine: Boston, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

Region 2—Mr. Edward J. Flynn of New York City: New York State, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.

Region 3—Mr. Daniel J. Tobin of Indianapolis: Chicago, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

Region 4—Mrs. Frank Murphy of Wheaton, Minnesota: Omaha, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa, and Wyoming.

Region 5—Mr. Dana Marshall of Portland, Ore.: Portland, Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon.

Region 6—Mr. Justus S. Wardell of San Francisco: San Francisco, California, Nevada, Utah, and Arizona.

Region 7—Mr. Clifford Jones of Spur, Texas: Fort Worth, Texas, Louisiana, and New Mexico.

Region 8—Mr. Vincent M. Miles of Fort Smith, Ark. Kansas City, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, and Arkansas.

Region 9—Mr. Monroe Johnson of Marion, S. C.: Atlanta, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida.

Region 10—Mr. George L. Ratcliffe, Baltimore: Richmond, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, and North Carolina.

Unionizing of Steel Industry Proceeds On 'Company' Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., July 26—Company unionism is the focal point of the latest effort to unionize the steel industry in the Pittsburgh district under the wing of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America, organized about 58 years ago. International headquarters of the association are in Pittsburgh.

The movement follows the announcement of provisions for "company unions" in the proposed code for the steel industry drafted by the American Iron and Steel Institute, hearings on which are scheduled to start in Washington next Monday.

One thousand pledge cards were signed by steel workers last Sunday in Monessen, Donora and Charleroi, leaders of the movement state. Another 500 workers heard organizers at a meeting in Dunlevy, Penna., the same evening after which approximately 450 signed pledge cards, according to association officials.

In the steel industry, which for years has been actively opposed to union recognition, the Standard Tin Plate Company at Cannonsburg, Penna., is one of the few concerns to give recognition to the Amalgamated Association.

Declaring his group would submit its own code to the recovery administration, Mr. M. F. Tighe, president of the association, said he would ask for a six-hour, five-day week and a wage scale based on its present agreement with the Western Sheet and Tin Plate Manufacturers' Association.

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"Cannon" Bath Towels—white centers with borders of blue, green, gold, pink, and orchid—here are real values. 4 for $1

"Cannon" Bath Towels, extra size, white centers with pastel line stripe border of blue, pink green, orchid and gold. 3 for $1

"Cannon" Bath Towels, big heavy ones that drink up water fast. Solid colors of blue, jade and orchid. 3 for 1.25
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Real Irish Double Damask Table Cloths, Napkins
Imported Direct from Belfast

Double Damask Cloths, our own "Thistle" brand—2x2½ yards, specially priced. 4.00
Double damask napkins to match—5.00 a dozen

Double Damask Cloths, our standard grade, 2x2½ yards—five patterns: Scroll, Scroll Border, Chrysanthemum, Urn, and Rose. Last year priced 7.50—Sale Price this year 5.00
Double damask napkins to match—last year 7.50—sale price 5.00 dozen

Double Damask Cloths, our "Thistle" brand—superior quality cloths in attractive patterns. 6.00
Matching napkins, 22x22 inches—6.00 a dozen

MAIL AND TELEPHONE ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED
BOSTON

Light on Cosmic Ray Mystery Expected to Come From Ether

Solo Flight to Stratosphere Not Merely Balloon Ascension, but Primarily a Natural Scientific Expedition

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 26—The hunt for the cosmic rays which Lieut.-Commander T. G. W. Settle hopes to carry on in his stratosphere flight scheduled for tomorrow night, is chiefly interesting to the public because of the possible new light it may give as to the nature of the universe.

The universe is continually building itself up, according to one theory of the physical scientists. Another view, just the contrary is that the universe is running down like a clock. Both hypotheses have appealed to the cosmic rays for support.

As the recently discovered rays are interrogated for further information about origins, some think they may furnish physical science with new clews to the character of matter. Still other physicists regard these possibilities as very speculative.

Whatever the cosmic rays are—and that is the great question today—they are here. They are here today as much as radio and television which only a few years ago seemed strange. The cosmic rays were used to open the doors of the General Motors building at the Chicago world's fair. If you visit it, you will see them signing their name in electricity. Apparatus has been set up to catch their impulses and multiply them into lighting a neon tube bent into the words "cosmic rays." So for the first time at a world's fair these rays are on "exhibit."

Source of Great Energy

The cosmic rays are a tremendous source of radiant energy. Dr. Robert A. Millikan, president of the California Institute of Technology, has written, relative to this flight:

"We find the total energy falling upon the earth in the form of cosmic rays," he says, "just about one half as much as the total radiant energy of all other types, light and heat together, sent to the earth from all the stars in the heavens.

"The total radiant energy of the universe in the form of cosmic rays is from 30 to 300 times greater than all other radiant energies combined.

"The cosmic rays, the very existence of which was not dreamed of 25 years ago, are thus found to be an extraordinarily important element of our physical universe."

The cosmic rays do not come from within the earth. That is established. It also seems certain also they do not come from the sun. If they did, there should be more of them during the day than the night. But observations show that their volume is the same day and night.

The rays originate, it appears, in the vast expanses between the stars. This source in interstellar space has led Dr. Millikan to infer that atoms are rebuilding themselves, that new cycles are starting, in short that the universe is ever renewing itself.

Sir James Jeans, the British astronomer, advances the hypothesis that the rays result from the annihilation of matter, instead of from its transformation.

Are Most Penetrating

In any case, as to the rays themselves, they are the most penetrating rays that have yet been discovered.

While the term ray may convey to the general public the thought of a beam of light, the cosmic rays have no such significance. They are invisible. No one has ever seen a cosmic ray. It is a form of energy known only by its effects.

The rays lend themselves best to measurement by the amount of electrification they produce in a gas, but there are two other means of observing them.

It has been found that they come from every direction. The rays are extremely minute. If they have a wavelength, it is shorter than the length of any other ray we know. Their great energy comes from their tremendous frequency. They recur at an enormously high rate. They continually shower the earth with their electrical impulses.

Close to the earth they are the faintest, because of absorption into the earth's atmosphere. In the stratosphere they are 100 times as strong as at the earth's surface.

It has been established by Professor Compton that at least some part of the rays consist of electrically charged particles, and that they are positive.

Several years' more work in various parts of the earth remains together with a great amount of calculations. Much of value is hoped for from this balloon expedition, but by no means a complete answer.

Miniature Rose Produced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TONOPAH, Nev.—An interesting experiment in culture of roses has been made by Mrs. J. R. Ivey of Nevada City, Calif. She has produced a single white rose on a plant two inches high which bears blossoms one-half inch in diameter. The tiny plant has perfect miniature leaves and the rose petals give a faint rose fragrance.

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I'm good company, even when I'm quiet, for you know I'm there when you want me. You won't be lonesome with me around.

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NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Grain Exhibition At Regina Draws World Attention

Young Alberta Farmer Wins Championship in Hard Wheat Class

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask., July 26—International in scope and spectacular in character, the World's Grain Exhibition and Conference was formally opened here yesterday at a ceremony attended by important guests from many parts of the world and broadcast by radio throughout Canada and part of the United States.

Another important event of the official opening was announcement of the award to Mr. Freeland Wilford, youthful farmer from Stavley, Alberta, of the world wheat championship in the hard red spring class. Mr. Wilford defeated Mr. Herman Trelle, former winner at many international fairs. He had been trailing Mr. Trelle for the prize a number of years.

The world's grain show building, with its exhibits from Siam to England, has attracted close to 50,000 visitors already and the various other shows and meetings have accounted for thousands more.

Welcomed by Mexican

The opening ceremony was presided over by Mr. Robert Weir, Minister of Agriculture, for Canada. Greetings were conveyed by representatives from Germany, Hungary, Mexico, the Netherlands, Poland, Siam, Spain, Great Britain, Australia, India and South Africa. Señor Garcia de la Cadena of Mexico read his address of welcome first in his native tongue and then in English.

Addresses were also given by Mr. Mackenzie King and Mr. Arthur Meighen, divided in politics but united in enthusiasm for the show and its object—to bring the grain growing countries of the world into closer contact.

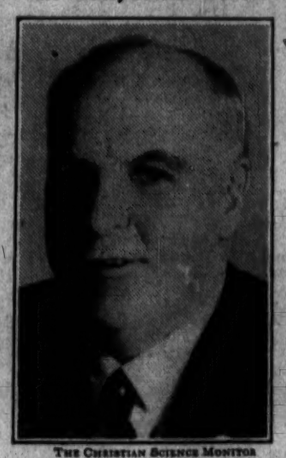
Wide Range of Topics

Technical papers in conference sessions were given by Prof. E. Truog of the University of Wisconsin; Sir John Russell, Herts, England; Selman A. Waksman of the New Brunswick Experimental Station, New Jersey; P. L. Ginty, Kansas State College; F. E. Bear of the American Cynamid Co., New York; L. G. Heimpel, MacDonald College, Quebec; E. A. Starch, Boseman, Montana; H. K. Wilson, University of Minnesota; E. J. Stirniman, Consulting Engineer, Brooklyn, Iowa; and L. H. Newman of the Dominion of Canada Experimental Farm at Ottawa.

The subjects ranged from fertilizers, the economics of mechanization in farming, plant diseases and grasshopper plagues in the United States and Canada, to seed improvement.

Of the exhibits at the show the magnificent display from Siam, with its cloth of gold curtains and gems, perhaps stands foremost in the favor of many spectators. The city of Vancouver and the various provinces of Canada also have exhibits of interesting and educational value. A reproduction of the Prince of Wales ranch, which covers a large section of one corner of the building, draws admiring comment from all.

Host of Governors In California Session



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GOV. JAMES ROLPH JR.

Farmers Shown Plenty Depends On Coöperation

Need More Than Ballyhoo, Secretary Wallace Says in North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C., July 26—No cooperative movement that is not based on the ideals of the Sermon on the Mount can ever bring about that condition pictured in Micah's vision when he saw a world "living in abundance."

Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, said this to 5000 farmers and farm women assembled at the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering for the formal opening of the ninth annual convention of the American Institute of Coöperation and the thirtieth session of the North Carolina Farmers' Convention.

Ballyhoo and high pressure, billboard advertising methods cannot bring about the equilibrium needed to set the world on an even keel, he warned. There must be something more than speculation; the object in view must be not simply to educate the people to the use of this project or that, simply to increase sales, but there must be a spirit of sincerity, with the good of all classes in view.

Discussing some of the methods now being used to bring about agricultural and economic readjustment, Secretary Wallace made it plain that many of these could not be adopted as permanent policies but are necessitated as emergency measures.

The agricultural readjustment act does not anticipate the elimination of all methods of the past, Secretary Wallace reminded his hearers. It will not necessarily supplant cooperative endeavor such as has marked the past few years, he said, but will supplement it in places where it could not advance beyond a certain point.

The American Institute of Cooperation is opened annually by the Secretary of Agriculture. In presenting the speaker on this occasion, Dr. E. C. Brooks, president of State College, stated that 10 years ago the idea of such an institute was worked out in the office of the father of Secretary Wallace, then Secretary of Agriculture.

Cuban Veteran Released

HAVANA, Cuba, July 26 (By U. P.)—Representations to the Cuban Government by United States Ambassador Sumner Welles brought the release July 24 of Gen. Baldomero Acosta, noted veteran of the wars of independence, and four companions, all of whom had been arrested earlier on suspicion of plotting against the Administration.

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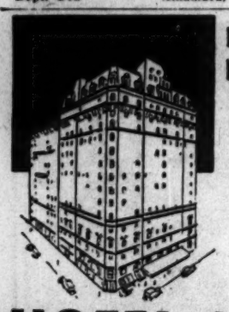

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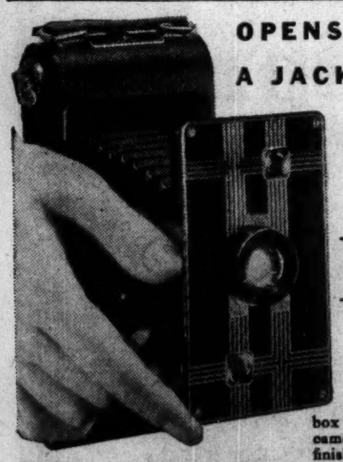

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Just touch a button, and—POP—it opens, ready to take a picture. Touch another—CLICK—and the picture is made. That's how the Jiffy gives you box camera simplicity, with folding camera convenience. A beautifully finished camera, with its smart combination of metals and enamels. And a fine picture maker as well.

Jiffy Kodak Six-16 is for 2½ x 4¼ pictures, $7.50. Jiffy Kodak Six-20 for 2¼ x 3¼ pictures, $6.75. Come in and try this interesting camera. Press the buttons and see for yourself.

Eastman Kodak Stores

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NEW YORK CITY, 356 Madison Ave., 235 West 23rd St., 745 Fifth Avenue
PHILADELPHIA, 1020 Chestnut St., 117 South 16th St.
PITTSBURGH, 606 Wood Street
WASHINGTON, D. C., 607 14th Street, N. W.

Governors Take Up Mortgages As Topic for Debate

Issue Brought Up Following Verbal Handclasp With President

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26 (AP)—After a verbal handclasp across the nation with President Roosevelt, giving assurances of coöperation for the success of the National Recovery Plan, governors attending the twenty-fifth annual convention of state executives today open a discussion of the problems of labor, the minimum wage and mortgages.

At a banquet here last night the governors heard the President assure them of his "deep appreciation of the coöperative spirit you have shown in your resolution" pledging support of the recovery program.

In response Gov. John G. Pollard of Virginia, Gov. James Rolph Jr. of California, and Mayor Angelo Rossi of San Francisco spoke.

Today Gov. George White of Ohio opens the final business session of the conference with a talk on "Unemployment Insurance and Reserve Funds" to be presided over by Gov. Guy B. Park of Missouri.

Delay Lasting Economy

A paper prepared by Governor Pollard on "mortgages" stated that the "demand by any one group of investors for fulfillment of obligations made during the peak of boom prosperity without regard to changes in basic real estate values and their obvious decrease in earning power will delay any lasting economic recovery.

"Any sponsorship or encouragement which can be given toward general acceptance of voluntary offers of readjustment," he said, "will go far toward creating a sounder condition in the real estate field, will serve the best interests of bondholders and home owners alike and make a genuine contribution to the cause of national recovery."

At noon the Governors attended a luncheon of the Commonwealth Club to hear Mr. George H. Dern, Secretary of War, talk on the operations of the War Department.

The problem of taxation was tackled at yesterday's session, with Gov. Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut leading the discussion with a declaration that reform in tax exemptions "can be accomplished only through elimination and correction of abuses which have crept in during the last quarter century."

The Connecticut executive gave the day's principal address in which he declared tax exemptions, taken as a whole throughout the country, present an "appalling picture."

Tax Exemption

"There is doubtless, however," he said, "too much' exemption in each of the three classes of property. It is evident that the tax structure of the states stands in need of thorough revision, especially the tax base should be broadened so as to relieve the local load on real estate in the interest of the farmer, the householder and the industrial corporation."

Governor Cross deprecated instances of churches holding real estate, apparently, he said, to profit by growing increase of value. This property, he added, should be subject to taxation as well as that of "certain fraternal and social organizations whose aim is only incidentally charitable to escape taxation by crawling under a general policy."

Gov. Theodore Green of Rhode Island steered the governors' conference successfully through one of its most active debates when they discussed the sales tax.

Gov. I. C. Blackwood of South Carolina was the main defender of the tax plan, with the support of Gov. Paul V. McNutt of Indiana, while several others by their questions indicated opposition to it.

Sales Tax Defended

Blackwood defended the sales tax as the most equitable of any system yet devised, said it gave every citizen an active interest in his Government and declared it was a "fine measure of one's ability to pay."

Governor Green said: "The man with a little is paying a great deal more in proportion to those with much. Our recovery plan is based on increasing the purchasing power of the masses—a sales tax would cut this down."

Governor McNutt pointed out that those with small incomes were now paying no taxes while accepting all of the advantages of state and federal governments. He said the sales tax would bring a small revenue "from a surprising number of persons not now on the tax rolls."

Gov. John G. Pollard of Virginia ended the discussion with the declaration that it was "not the man who goes to the Treasury office to pay taxes, who actually carries the burden. Taxes are hidden away in the hats, shoes, or anything we buy and in the last analysis it is the ultimate consumer who carries the tax burden. I believe they are paying their full share of taxes now."

Roosevelt Over Radio Thanks the Governors For Pledge of Support

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's address to the Governors' Conference at San Francisco last night follows:

I send my greeting across many states to the Conference of Governors assembled tonight. I wish I could meet with you and renew old and pleasant associations, created during the four years during which I was one of you.

I would like to recall that I was a member of the executive committee of the Conference of Governors and that I attended all four meetings during my term of office as Governor of New York. I found then, and subsequent observation has confirmed my belief, that the Governors' Conference is a vital and necessary organization.

I take this occasion to assure you of my deep appreciation of the coöperative spirit which you have recently shown in a resolution addressed to me. We are all engaged in the business of lifting this country from economic chaos and I congratulate you on the efforts that you are making.

I feel that one of the great problems before us is to adjust the balance between mutual state and federal undertakings—to determine the joint responsibilities of many great tasks. I think we are making progress in this direction. There are many problems that extend beyond the power of single states. I can use as illustrations two which happen to be in the foreground in Washington at this moment.

The problem of oil production, for example, must be viewed and measured from the standpoint of the national total of production and of consumption. But, in coming to grips with the problem of limitation, the states have a function to perform which is of great importance. I am happy that the oil-producing states are coöperating with each other and with the Federal Government in this matter.

Another problem is a consideration of a wider and more effective use of the land over wide areas in such natural units as the Tennessee or the Arkansas, or the Missouri, or the Columbia, or the upper Mississippi valleys. Here are problems where the individual state and regional groups of states and the Federal Government may well find possibilities of fruitful coöperation.

I extend to you a very personal note of greeting. I am more than pleased with the contacts which I have had with the governors of the 48 sovereign states since I have been President. I have maintained a constant and active interchange of ideas with many of you. We have communicated by mail and telephone and more particularly by personal conferences at the White House. I hope that these contacts will continue and increase in number and importance.

I hope, furthermore, that during the coming winter I may have the pleasure of meeting with you here in Washington once more and I take this occasion to extend to you a cordial invitation for such a meeting during the coming winter.

Let us look forward to this gathering in the hope that it will mark further solid accomplishments by all of us in the direction of national recovery. It is a major purpose of my Administration to strengthen the bonds between state and federal executive authorities, to the great common ends to which we are all devoted.

My warm greetings to you all, old associates and new friends.

Roosevelt Approves Officers Training

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—President Roosevelt yesterday approved the allotment of an additional $1,000,000 for training members of the Reserve Officers Association in camps this summer.

This will make it possible for 7400 more reserve officers to receive 14 days of active field service. A previous allotment provided training for 3151 reserve officers.

Beauty Overshadows Its Inspiration

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Pompeo Coppini, Sculptor

CENTRAL GROUP, WAR MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN, UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

It Cost More Than $250,000 and More Than 12 Years Were Occupied in Its Execution. From Left to Right in the Picture—A. J. WHITE, Architect and Supervisor of Construction; POMPEO COPPINI, Sculptor; PAUL PHILIPPE CRET, Architect of the Memorial.

National Socialist Germany Embarks on Eugenic Control

Privilege of Parenthood to Be Restricted by Law to Those Judged Physically and Mentally Fit by Legal and Medical Tests

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, July 26—What is regarded here as the most daring of all of the far-reaching measures upon which the National Socialist Government has embarked is announced today in decision to remove the privilege of parenthood from any German who is to any considerable degree regarded as unsound, physically or mentally.

This new and epoch-making measure takes effect on Jan. 1 next. It sets up special courts, each composed of a lawyer and official medical officer to decide in what cases such action shall be taken.

Appeal from these courts decisions is afforded by a special Supreme Court which is also to be established. The finding of this special Supreme Court is to be final. Application to the court for action to be taken can be made first, by the person concerned or his guardian; second, by any qualified medical officer; third, by the head of any nursing home or hospital.

Court of Last Resort

Approval for action once given by the supreme special court, it will be enforced irrespective of wishes of the person concerned.

The action contemplated [sterilization] shall be confined to cases where descendants are, in medical opinion, likely to be affected by disability on account of which the application has been made.

In order to assure such action shall not be regarded as in any way punitive the new law deliberately excludes the question of crime from its purview. But criminality where offenses against physical morality are concerned is to be dealt with upon similar but even more drastic lines by a separate law to be enacted hereafter and taking effect from the same date.

Thirty-five thousand persons who are either without sight or without hearing for reasons of inheritance are expected to be affected. Also a hundred thousand others whose disabilities are of different kind (epileptics). But these figures cover only a small portion of the entire groups concerned. Persons chronically afflicted by drink, for example, are among those included.

The Government's intention is not only to prune the German race so only its most desirable representatives become parents, but also to make more room for families of irreproachable inheritable characteristics and to save state expenditures upon undesirables.

Further measures are to be announced shortly whereby taxation will be reduced in the case of those German families which fulfill the ideal of physical and mental perfection.

Extent of Control

The extent to which eugenic control is to be exercised by the National Socialist Government through the newly published law, is indicated by Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Reich's Minister of Interior.

In a recent address to a committee of experts on population and racial questions, formed to study measures to protect the race qualities of the German nation, Dr. Frick declared that legislation was planned to prevent progeneration of the physically unfit.

The modern "humanitarian" concept, which provides extensive state care for the ill and the inferior, constitutes, the Minister of Interior said, "the greatest cruelty" to the people as a whole. Suggesting the abandonment of this concept of social service, Dr. Frick laid stress upon the need for "increasing the number of the physically fit."

Dr. Frick declared that the "cultural decline" of Germany was threatened by the result of inadequate attention to control of progeneration. Scientific developments in the study of heredity during the last decade, he declared, had led "to the clear recognition of the connection between heredity and selection as well as their relation to the people and the state, bringing with it the right and duty to prohibit the hereditarily unfit from propagating."

Return to Family Life

Men today had come to look upon their wives as companions instead of mothers, Dr. Frick added, with the result that contraception was contributing to national decay. Women, he said, must be brought back to family life and the tasks of the housewife, as husbands must be returned to their trades. A national committee for questions of health and race would disseminate instruction on these matters, he declared. The step, it was indicated, would not only be in line with developing a pure Nordic German race but also with increasing the birth rate, a problem which recently has occupied considerable governmental attention. An official of the Ministry of Interior recently pointed out to newspaper men that the birth rate had fallen to 1,000,000 a year—a figure half of that of 1900. Concern was evidenced over the fact that the German birth rate is less than that of Poland.

The question of mixed marriages drew brief comment from Dr. Frick. They must, he declared, be exposed as a cause of spiritual and intellectual degeneration. The official definition of miscegenation has not been made known but expressions current in National Socialist declarations since the régime assumed power in Germany leads to the expectation that a distinct eugenic line would be drawn between Nordic and Jewish stock.

Chilean Envoy Sails Soon

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 26 (By U. P.)—Señor Manuel Trucco, newly appointed Ambassador to the United States, announced July 24 that he would sail for Washington with his family on Aug. 18.

Sculptor Sees Great Work To Triumphant Conclusion

More Than a Dozen Years Devoted to War Memorial Fountain at University of Texas by Pompeo Coppini

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Mr. Pompeo Coppini, sculptor, recently saw come to completion a project which had occupied him for more than a dozen years, a war memorial fountain on the campus of the University of Texas at Austin. This memorial was originally expected to cost $250,000, but the expansion of the plan to include landscaping features, with an architectural setting and water features designed by Mr. Paul P. Cret of Philadelphia, sent the expenditure far higher. The general contractor was Mr. J. F. Johnson of Austin, Texas.

The memorial, together with nine new buildings that cost a total of about $4,000,000, was dedicated during the week of April 24 with a variety of exercises that included a pageant-like review of the university's 50 years of progress.

The central group of the memorial is dominated by a draped and winged female figure of Columbia standing in the prow of a ship, holding aloft in her right hand the torch and in her left hand the palms. Behind her stand two figures, typifying the forces of land and sea.

Before the boat's prow, disporting in the smallest of the three basins into which the water is divided, are three mythical figures, their fore parts horses, their bodies being like those of dolphins, representing the motive power of the United States Navy. Two male figures bestride the outer creatures, each holding the mane of his steed in one hand, and sharing between them the mane of the central creature, which represents the uncontrolled emotions of mankind, during the war, held in leash by the sea-tritons of restraint and civilization.

Behind the water basins runs a Romanesque balustrade with inscribed tablets; and decorative urns where two staircases make their entrance to the stretch of grounds in front of the main university building. Ranged around these grounds are six statues designed by Mr. Coppini. The subjects of these statues were specified by Maj. George W. Littlefield, who left for Mr. Coppini's use $250,000 to pay for designing and building the memorial upon the more restricted plan that was later expanded into the present scheme.

Mr. Coppini, who is a Thirty-Second Degree Mason, a Knight Templar and a Shriner, has designed and executed a number of works of Masonic significance. He was a charter member of the Consistory at San Antonio, Texas, and for the Scottish Rite Temple there designed bronze doors of historical and allegorical meaning.

Mr. Coppini made for the 150th anniversary of the Grand Lodge of New York a bas-relief tablet showing a Colonial soldier and a British soldier kneeling in brotherhood at a Masonic altar, clasping hands. At the sides are the eagle and the lion holding torches. Above is a symbolic female figure. Mr. Coppini says of this:

"In 1781, as in 1931, it was the spirit of Masonry that lit the torches of both the English and the American crafts. No solitary individual of prescient genius, no single event, brought Freemasonry into existence; like faith, and liberty, and enlightenment, it grew out of the depths of human nature under the fingers of the Sovereign Grand Architect of the Universe, and singles out no people to be its own, but embraces it all."

Mr. Coppini was born in Italy, graduating with highest honors from the Accademia di Belle Arti, Florence. He came to the United States in 1896, became a naturalized American citizen in 1902. He has executed 36 public monuments in various cities, including many portrait statues.

He lived in San Antonio 1901-16, in Chicago 1916-22, and has had his studio in New York City since 1922. At present he is occupied with portrait commissions. His portrait of Maj.-Gen. U. S. Grant McAlexander ("The Rock of the Marne") received the grand prize and gold medal when exhibited in Bologna, Italy. He was recently decorated "Commandatore" of the Crown of Italy for his contribution of art to America. He has long been a member of Rotary International, is an honorary member of the New York Board of Trade and a member of the National Arts Club.

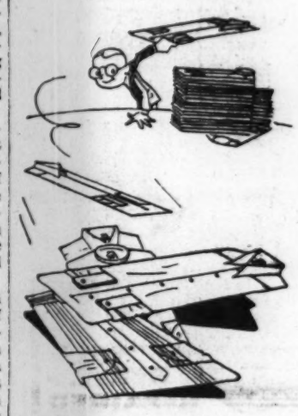
Political Amnesty Bill Passed by Cuban Senate

HAVANA, July 26 (AP)—A bill granting amnesty for political offenses since 1927 and described as a forerunner of a predicted restoration of suspended constitutional guarantees in Havana Province was set for consideration yesterday by the House of Representatives, after the Senate passed it, 20 to 4.

A message from President Machado introduced the measure. Opposition leaders indicated that with the reutrn of civil rights they would be willing to consider steps in the mediation program of United States Ambassador Sumner Welles.

Pennsylvania Coal & Coke

Pennsylvania Coal & Coke Corporation and subsidiaries report for the quarter ended June 30, 1933, net loss of $103,526 after taxes, depreciation, depletion, etc., compared with a net loss of $122,108 in the June quarter of 1932.



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Mrs. Roosevelt Urges Enlisting In Army of Peace

President's Wife at Chautauqua Says Sacrifices Are Necessary

By MARJORIE SHULER
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 26—A plea to the men and women of America, to enlist in the army of peace was made here last evening by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who is an active member of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women. Mrs. Roosevelt shared the platform with delegates from nine countries here for the board meeting of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women.

Earlier in the day Mrs. Roosevelt had arrived in her little two-seater car, driving herself, covered with the dust of Chautauqua County roads like any other driver. She had tossed aside her coat, taken her own little bag in her hand and locked her car as simply as any other woman might have done.

Audience of 6000

It was with this same simplicity of manner that Mrs. Roosevelt, without a prepared speech, faced the audience of 6000 persons in the big amphitheater and the radio microphone which was carrying her voice to millions of others.

She began by saying that she brought welcome from her husband as well as herself and then went at once into her subject which was that changes are rapidly taking place and that women must help to direct those changes for the general good.

Women themselves are responsible in a large measure for changes, said Mrs. Roosevelt. She referred to the past building up o. a social system "in which individuals have thought primarily of their own good," and, "a few people have had a great deal and a great mass of people have had barely enough to make life worth living.

"This new conception of things must go hand in hand with real religion," declared Mrs. Roosevelt. "I do not see that it can succeed any other way. Real religion is based on the ideal of sacrifice of the one for the many. We must build our own religious beliefs if we are going to live successfully in this new world. We must make religion a vital, living thing, not a theory but a mode of living, a way of life."

Peace Most Important

Naming peace as the most important of the interests which is to be worked for, Mrs. Roosevelt said that sometimes a national point of view has to be developed. She referred to the condition of the western farmer, who she said suffered for a long time before the New York State farmer and who is now being helped while the rest of the country, including the New York State farmer, pay the bill.

"The problem of government is to make everything work at the same time for the good of everybody," said Mrs. Roosevelt. "We must say to ourselves we have got to pay until the western farmers get back before our whole business can prosper. It may be possible for women gradually to bring governments to this same point of view. If we do not wish the waste of war and the end of our civilization we must make some sacrifices for the good of the world even though it cost individual nations something."

"In this country many changes are now taking place but for the most part they are coming by reasonable consideration and calm thought I do not believe they will altogether be for good unless people give them their best thought and help to direct them in proper channels. Leadership is the great thing but no general ever won a victory. It is the army that wins. It is the army that fights.

Therefore I feel that we all should enlist in this army of peace that is now trying to solve the biggest questions that this country or any other ever was faced with. We are facing probably the greatest responsibilities that any women ever had. We ought to be able to bear our burden better.

Sessions Continued

Meanwhile the sessions of the Board of the International Federation are continuing with various members leaving the meetings to speak from time to time in some part of the grounds, either on the general Chautauqua program or for the Chautauqua Woman's Club.

Mrs. Geline M. Bowman of Richmond, president of the United States Federation, speaking in the amphitheater said that "the poor working girl" is a creature of the past and that today business women drive their own cars to their offices, belong to exclusive clubs, and are real factors in community affairs.

Mrs. Bowman sounded a note of warning against the "buy America" movement declaring that it would put Americans out of business. She asserted that women cannot be expected to give up positions to men these days since a survey of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women has revealed that 65 per cent of the members are supporting not only themselves but dependents.

Contradictory racial traits aggravate the feeling between China and Japan, declared Dame Rachel Crowdy of England, who left a discussion on the exchange of lecturers and hospitality in the international federation board to explain the Manchurian situation to the Chautauqua woman's club.

Describing a recent trip to the Far East, Dame Rachel said: "The Chinese are gamblers, the Japanese investors. The Chinese gamble with life; the Japanese invest it in the service of the empire. The Chinese are laughing and lovable, the Japanese are serious and efficient. The Chinese are civilized: the Japanese are westernized. Other nations have brought the present trouble upon themselves by excluding the Japanese. There are many people who blame the League of Nations. It is debatable whether the League could have solved the problem. In any event its action came too late.

Will China Absorb

"The important question for the world is, Will China absorb her victors as she has in the past or will she seek aid from Russia. If so, what of the next war?"

A determined drive to obtain graduate scholarships for business and professional women in countries other than their own has been decided upon by the board.

Prizes amounting to $200 will be given in a contest for an international emblem. The contest will be open to everyone, irrespective of membership in the federation, but will be conducted nationally by the member groups. The winning drawing in each national contest is to be sent to Geneva early next year for international judging. The board also has voted two prizes, one of $50 and one of $25 for illustrating a children's book, the choice of books to be left to the competitors.

Together with these plans from the international chairman of fine arts, Mme. Antoinette Paeoli-Pogliani of Italy, the board approved an international exhibition for women home decorators in Montreal in October, 1934, and an international display of fine arts in Amsterdam from Sept. 9 to Oct. 2, 1933.

While the board is in session an organization is being formed in Lucknow, India, the twenty-first country to have representation in the international.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

Massachusetts

Oak Bluffs: (auspices Society, Martha's Vineyard): Union Chapel, 3:30 p. m., July 30.

Provincetown: High School Auditorium, Winslow Street, 8 p. m., August 4.

Rival Helmsmen in India

Left—The Christian Science Monitor—© Lafayette. Right—Acme P. & A.

SKILLED NEGOTIATORS EXCHANGE TERMS

Left—The Viceroy, the Earl of Willingdon, Who Demands End of Civil Disobedience. Right—Mahatma Gandhi, Who Defends This Practice in Order to Gain Dominance for the All-India National Congress in the Proposed Federal Legislature.

Repair Program To Aid B. and M. Idle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 26—The hammers of 200 Boston & Maine Railroad freight-car-repair-shop workmen, probably idle for the past two years, soon will pound out a welcome din in this old Granite State city.

Some 100,000 more hours of labor will be provided by a repair program calling for an expenditure of approximately $400,000. The announcement was made here today following a conference between representatives of the city government, the Chamber of Commerce and the railroad.

The work, which calls for the rebuilding of 500 gondola cars of 50 tons capacity, will start in September. Large orders for the steel, lumber, bolts, rivets, paint and other material required, already have been placed. The repair program will bring nearly $150,000 in wages for workmen and supervisory forces to this city. The balance of the Boston & Maine's appropriation, of course, also will have a widespread effect in industries elsewhere where orders for materials will be placed.

New Hampshire Reports Favorable Potato Crop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 26—The "spud" yield in New Hampshire looks good. At least so says the New Hampshire Department of Agriculture, which indicates that Granite State growers expect a favorable potato crop in spite of adverse conditions prevailing for several weeks earlier in the present season.

The crop is expected to yield about 306,000,000 bushels, which is equal to the five-year average. Potato growers also expect to realize prices such as might not have been obtained if the season had been an ideal growing one.

The coöperative marketing program will be followed again this year. On a larger scale, it will carry the New Hampshire products into further territory. Central depots for accumulating the crop will be established. Profits will be assumed by the producer instead of the middleman. Potatoes will be graded according to size and weight and will be transported to market by trucks rather than depend on railway deliveries.

Farmers Warned Against Selling at Panic Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STORRS, Conn., July 26—"Don't sell your crops, your animals or your farms at panic prices," Prof. George F. Warren, Cornell University economist and member of President Roosevelt's "brain trust," warned Connecticut farmers yesterday in an address here.

"The nation has now turned to an effort to restore the price level," he said, in a Farm and Home Week address. "If prices are raised quickly enough to get the unemployed back to work, much of the apparent surpluses will quickly melt away and we will find that the world will again pay for efficiency in production."

Electric Output Increases

An increase of 47 per cent in output of electric energy for the week ended July 22 over the like week last year was reported by the American Water Works & Electric Company.

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Nationalist India Shifting Rapidly To Conservatism

Statistics Show Big Drop in Offenses Connected With Disobedience

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SIMLA, India—A notable decline of the revolutionary side of Indian nationalist politics, led by Mahatma Gandhi, is shown in statistics recently published by the Government of India.

The statistics come at a critical moment in the negotiations between Mr. Gandhi and the Viceroy, the Earl of Willingdon, through the latter's refusal to continue negotiating with Mr. Gandhi and the All-India National Congress unless the civil disobedience campaign is stopped.

Mr. Gandhi has refused to give up the disobedience campaign because, it is thought, India's new constitution will not give the Congress a working parliamentary majority. At the same time he has relinquished mass disobedience for individual disobedience, thereby making a fundamental change in the nationalist tactics.

The statistics show, first, that at the end of April, 1932, the number of persons in prison for offenses in carrying on the civil disobedience movement was 34,485.

By the end of May, 1933, the total number of civil disobedience prisoners fell to 9144. The figures show that the sentences passed by the law courts were of short duration. But the main deduction drawn is that, though followers of the movement continued to go to prison for some time after April, 1932, very few are now doing so and those who are released on the expiration of sentences are taking no further part in it.

The falling off is ascribed partly to the restraints which the Government of India have placed upon Mr. Gandhi and his chief lieutenants and partly to Mr. Gandhi's personal concentration upon his anti-untouchability campaign.

Rural Leaders Win Joint Recognition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STORRS, Conn., July 26 — For "outstanding rural leadership," a certificate of honorary recognition from Connecticut State College will be presented to Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Benton of Andover, Conn., tomorrow.

Both will receive the honor because they have "worked so closely together that it seems impossible to separate the contribution that each has made." The recipients were chosen by a committee of the college faculty and the purpose of the awards, according to the committee, "is to present to the people of Connecticut, urban as well as rural, an idea of the dignity, the importance and the permanence of Connecticut farming." Those are chosen "who by example and by intelligent devotion to rural interests have helped make farming more prosperous and farm life more satisfying."

Mr. and Mrs. Benton for 15 years have conducted a farm in Andover, where they have built up a successful poultry, dairy and fruit business. Both have been active in the work of the Farm Bureau for their county and helped organize it. Mrs. Benton was county chairman of home economics work during the war when women were being taught to cook with substitute foods. From a meeting at their home in 1917 came the Eastern Connecticut Poultry Producers Association, a coöperative marketing agency for quality eggs. Mr. Benton has been a director of a farmers coöperative buying exchange and has been a director of a bank.

Events

Esplanade Concert, 8:30

Wedding March ..... Mendelsohn
Overture to "Midsummer Night's Dream" ..... Mendelssohn
Second Movement, Symphony No. 4 ..... Tchaikovsky
Hungarian Czardas, "Ghost of the Warrior" ..... Grossman
Prelude and Love-Death from "Tristan and Isolde" ..... Wagner
Prelude in C-sharp minor ..... Rachmaninoff
Waltz, "Danube Waves" ..... Ivanovici
"Wintergreen for President" ..... Gershwin

Dorchester Board of Trade: Annual dinner, Senator David I. Walsh and Congressman John W McCormack, guests of honor, Pemberton Inn, Hull, 6:30.

Theaters

Fine Arts Theater—"Island of Doom," 1:40, 3:20, 5:00, 6:40, 8:15, 9:50 p. m.
Fenway—"Mayor of Hell," 1:06, 4:22, 6:08, 9:54 p. m.
Paramount—"Mayor of Hell," 12:26, 3:25, 6:24, 9:23 p. m.
Loew's State—"The Stranger's Return," 12:15, 2:40, 5:05, 7:30, 9:55 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture, "Eskimo Life in the Far North," 3, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5. Sundays 1:30 to 5.

St. John's Church: Fair, including puppet performance by Mr. Punch's Workshop, 3 and 4, Beverly Farms, begins 10:30.

Theaters

Fine Arts Theater—"Island of Doom," 1:40, 3:20, 5:00, 6:40, 8:15, 9:50 p. m.
Fenway—"Mayor of Hell," 1:06, 4:22, 6:08, 9:54 p. m.
Paramount—"Mayor of Hell," 9:27 a. m., 12:26, 3:25, 6:24, 9:23 p. m.
Loew's State—"The Stranger's Return," 12:15, 2:40, 5:05, 7:30, 9:55 p. m.

For exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

Massachusetts Mobilizing Its Forces in Move on Crime

Out of Maze of Agitation Old Bay State Appears on Course Which Promises to Send Racketeers and Other Gangs Scurrying Into Oblivion

The Racketeer
Twelfth Article of Series

Through a maze of inquiries, investigations, charges and countercharges, much of it interpreted as precampaign political maneuvering, Massachusetts has emerged abruptly upon a course which promises to send the racketeer and gangster scurrying into oblivion.

Agitation, instigated in part by hotel keepers who objected to competition in the beer trade by unlicensed speakeasies, set in motion legal and political machinery involving the Boston Police Department, the Suffolk County district attorney's office, the State Attorney-General, the State Legislature and the Governor, and resulted finally in provisions for a three-man commission to study the crime situation.

The commission, in seeking to dig closer to the fundamental problems than do many such units, will examine police, prosecution and court procedure in an attempt to fix responsibility and correct any faulty conditions that may be found.

Local Initiative

The Bay State, dominated by Boston, thus assumes for the moment local initiative in the nationwide move against crime, and, with the aid of federal agents, sets the pace for other similarly harassed regions.

Evil, as always, is accomplishing its own destruction, these ever-increasing indications of corrective action prove. Recognition of an undesirable condition and universal realization of the necessity of individual as well as collective efforts to oppose it are the essential beginnings of a successful move for its eventual and complete elimination.

To begin with, Mr. Arthur L. Rice, president of the Boston Hotel Owners' Association, complained to Gov. Joseph B. Ely that the Boston police were lax in closing alleged speakeasies operating and selling liquor under club charters.

Mr. Joseph E. Warner, Attorney-General, next announced a drive on crime and called together all the district attorneys of the State, who proceeded to suggest necessary changes in laws governing apprehension and prosecution of gangsters and racketeers. Later Mr. Warner also conferred with the police chiefs of the State who likewise mapped out a campaign.

Next Mr. William J. Foley, Suffolk County district attorney, announced what he also called a campaign against crime and said he had instructed the grand jury to make an inquiry. The inquiry, however, revolved about the activities and statements of Mr. John M. Anderson, then head of the bureau of criminal investigation of the Boston Police Department, and Lieut. Stephen Gillis, of the same bureau. The district attorney's office took exception to statements which a Boston newspaper quoted Mr. Anderson as having made in a radio speech, but which statements could not be found in a transcript of the speech, later produced.

The grand jury failed to touch at any length upon general crime conditions or to return an indictment of any kind, but recommended the removal of Mr. Anderson and Mr. Gillis for incompetence.

Independent Inquiries

Both Governor Ely and Mr. Eugene C. Hultman, Boston Police Commissioner, instituted independent investigations to sift the jury charges. After conferences and vain attempts of the Governor to obtain a copy of the jury evidence from Mr. Foley, Mr. Hultman vindicated Mr. Anderson and Mr. Gillis, but "for the sake of public confidence" transferred them to other departments. The Governor then suggested to Mr. Hultman, an appointee of the Governor of Massachusetts, that the police coöperate with the district attorney's office to the extent of assigning to the prosecutor two men to help in preparing cases. Mr. Hultman immediately complied.

During the various steps of this development some new details of the crime situation itself were discussed independently of personal or political considerations, and the need for concerted action was more firmly impressed upon the public.

No immediate direct action of any consequence to correct the speakeasy abuse resulted, however, and although it is expected that this problem will be foremost among those commanding the attention of authorities during the next few months, it is questionable whether the hotel owners' protest actually precipitated the movement.

Agitation here, it is pointed out, is but a further manifestation of the nation-wide uprising against the underworld army. Local situations may provide the outlines for immediate programs, but almost spontaneous action over an entire nation is the result of a wider incentive.

Prior to the approval of the Governor's plan for a commission to study crime, Mr. Warner had asked for "dictatorship" authority and funds with which to make an investigation through his department. The three-man commission plan, carrying an appropriation of $10,000, was adopted by the Legislature in place of this suggestion, however.

Coördinate Work

Mr. Warner will continue in his efforts to coördinate the work of the police and prosecutors throughout the State. Public interest and cooperation, he indicates, though, are vitally necessary to the success of any campaign against racketeers and gangsters.

Thus the police departments of Boston and other cities and towns of the State have been stirred to extraordinary activity, prosecutors are more or less at one in their plans, the Attorney-General is intent on correcting conditions through the use of available powers, and the Governor has launched a broad inquiry potent with constructive possibilities.

Besides local police and representatives of the prosecutor's office, the Attorney-General's office and the Governor, the state police under Brig.Gen. Daniel Needham are taking an active part in the campaign, their efficiency already having been shown in the apprehension of the kidnaper of little Peggy McMath.

Added to this formidable bulwark of the law are federal agents working quietly but determinedly under instructions from the Justice Department at Washington. Their activities are directed mainly against labor and other forms of racketeering and at profiteering and racketeering under provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

Round-Up of Gunmen Is Proposed in Chicago

CHICAGO, July 26 (AP)—Action against criminals before they commit crimes was demanded today by Mr. Thomas J. Courtney, State's Attorney, who issued a joint declaration of war with Mayor Edward J. Kelly against gunmen of all descriptions, following the fatal shooting of three policemen.

Mr. Courtney said the campaign would be waged as an offensive fight with the battle carried to the enemy's line. The Mayor called upon the police to win it even if they have to work 24 hours a day to do it.

Meanwhile, John Scheck, accused of murder, who attempted to shoot his way out of the Criminal Courts Building by slaying Policeman John Sevick in a courtroom, was reported recovering from wounds he received when other officers captured him. Two other policemen were slain Saturday night when hoodlums they stopped to question in an automobile shot them.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday, probably with showers Thursday; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate north to east winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight; Thursday mostly cloudy; possibly showers Thursday night; little change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Cloudy tonight and Thursday; probably showers Thursday afternoon or night; little change in temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy tonight and Thursday; probably showers Thursday morning and on coast tonight; little change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle northerly winds, becoming moderate northeast or east Thursday, and mostly overcast weather tonight and Thursday; probably showers over south portion Thursday and near Sandy Hook tonight.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	70	80	Montreal	64	76
Bismarck	70	96	Nantucket	66	72
Boston	63	71	New Orleans	78	84
Buffalo	68	74	New York	68	80
Calgary	56	78	Norfolk, Va.	76	94
Charleston	82	88	North Platte	62	88
Chicago	68	74	Philadelphia	66	86
Cincinnati	68	78	Phoenix, Ariz.	88	110
Denver	62	90	Pittsburgh	66	78
Eastport, Me.	60	72	Portland, Me.	62	72
Hatteras	80	80	Raleigh	78	94
Honolulu, T.H. 7 p.m. July 25	74	80	St. Louis	58	78
			Minneapolis	70	88
Helena, Mont.	74	98	Salt Lake City	70	102
Huron, S. D.	64	88	San Francisco	52	68
Jacksonville	78	88	Santa Fe, N.M.	58	80
Kansas City	66	84	Seattle	58	76
Key West	84	88	Tampa	78	92
Los Angeles	68	90	Washington	70	90
Memphis	70	76	Dodge City	64	90
Miami, Fla.	84	86	Williston, N.D.	70	98

A—9 a. m. July 26.
B—Maximum July 25.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 2:38 p. m., Thursday 2:51 a. m.
Height of tides 9.2 feet, 9.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:40 p. m.

State's Budget Close to Figure Set by Governor

Ely's Proposed $57,000,000 Is Found Overrun by Only $339,065

Massachusetts' Legislature has balanced the State's budget at a point only $350,000 in excess of that recommended in Gov. Joseph B. Ely's estimated budget. The Governor urged the Legislature to effect a budget a little under $57,000,000; the legislators pressed hard toward the goal with a final budget of $57,339,065.

Into the savings of some $4,000,000 over 1932's $61,000,000 budget have gone about $1,500,000 in wage and salary cuts, more than $1,000,000 in reduced appropriations for departmental maintenance and $2,000,000 for highways. Also these savings absorbed a 1932 deficit of about $1,000,000.

Governor Ely originally sought a saving of $226,000 in the abolition of certain state divisions. When the shears were finally laid aside, only the Massachusetts Industrial Commission and the Division for the Examination of Prisoners were eliminated and a compromise was effected relative to the reimbursement for the transportation of pupils. All told, the legislators cut the Governor's estimated savings by $100,000 in this direction.

In estimating savings it must be realized that the fiscal year in Massachusetts runs from Dec. 1 to Nov. 30 and that savings cannot be effected until the first of April. Until that time departments run on appropriations based on those of the preceding year. Hence this year's savings have only eight months in which to be applied.

These savings appear particularly significant, Mr. Carl Raymond, budget commissioner, said, when it is comprehended that Massachusetts paid $3,000,000 to municipalities for coöperative functions instead of $6,000,000 as in 1932.

Apart from the current budget, Massachusetts voted to make available to municipalities $33,000,000 for relief, $3,000,000 under the tax title bill, and $30,000,000 under State's part in the federal relief plan. With reductions in unemployment, lightened welfare burdens and the speeding up of the textile industries it is hoped, Mr. Raymond said, that the municipalities will have less occasion to borrow the amount available.

In the new tax revenues, which are based on dividends, it is expected the State will be able to turn over to the cities and towns $10,000,000 a year on the present capitalization of corporate interests. This amount would practically retire the borrowings of the municipalities, even if they went the limit.

Mr. Henry F. Long, commissioner of corporations and taxation, praised the work of the 148th Legislature saying it had turned in one of the best performances of many years. It's record was viewed as particularly praiseworthy because of the many new members, the conflicting difficulties, involving such knotty subjects as beer, frozen banks and the budget. The Legislature also distinguished itself for the bills it killed. Practically no ill-advised legislation got through, Mr. Long said.

Farm Relief Law Explained to State College by Ezekiel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., July 26—Opportunities for New England's farmers under the Farm Relief Act were explained this morning in the second day session of Farm and Home week at Massachusetts State College by Dr. Mordecai Ezekiel, economic adviser to the Secretary of Agriculture. The act, he said, represents the culmination of 12 years of effort to correct the disabilities under which farmers have labored.

In dairying, he said, an agency is provided which for the first time in history can definitely arrange with producers and distributors for maintenance of stability and order in the milk industry. When details of the plan have been approved, cut-throat competition will be a thing of the past, Dr. Ezekiel said.

The fresh fruit and vegetable situation will be improved, he explained, through trade codes which will eliminate sharp practices on the part of dealers and increase the share of the consumer's dollar which goes to farmers. Returns to poultry producers, too, may be improved by parallel codes or marketing agreements.

Dr. Ezekiel urged support of the act "not merely in a spirit of blind enthusiasm, but with an intelligent, helpful, constructive attitude of helping to do the best job possible; so that the whole country may push on to a reëstablished, normal and healthy economic life for every citizen."

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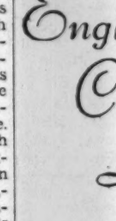

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Counselor of Stony Indians Says They Are Assiniboines

Walking Buffalo Tells How Tribe Many Years Ago Was Separated by the Crees and One Band Became Sioux—Rest Named Anew

"Spotlighting" Indians Today
Tenth of 12 Articles
Appearing on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

By TA-DE-WIN
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"No, I am no longer a chief," remarked George McLean, or Walking Buffalo to call him by his Stony Indian name. It was the last of the three-day Stony Indian celebration at Banff, Alberta, Canada. The teepees of the Indians were pitched in a wide circle at the foot of Cascade Mountain, formerly called Indian Chief, and in front of his teepee George was proudly displaying the rustic table and chairs he had made.

Walking Buffalo is a thick-set, tall Indian, weighing a liberal number of pounds and seating himself in one of the chairs he turned to his visitors and smilingly remarked: "You see if it is strong enough to hold me it will hold anybody."

"But aren't you a counselor?" asked the writer.

"Yes," replied George, "right now I am counselor, but soon I resign. I have been six years a chief, and a counselor 18 years, but next year I'll be simply a plain, working man."

George is 58 years old and was educated at the school on the reserve, so that he speaks good English.

"We are not really Stonies, but Assiniboines," he said. "The strange part is we belong to the same tribe as the United States Sioux," glancing as he said this to the visitor from the States. "Very long ago when two bands of our Indians were out hunting we became separated. There was no boundary line in those days between the two countries and one band wandered way down where the Sioux live at the present time; the other band returned to Alberta. Then the Cree came in between us and we never came together again. People have nicknamed us the Stonies because we use a kind of a stone when cooking. That is, we used to before modern methods of cooking were adopted by us.

Chief for Each Band

"Today there are four bands of Stonies and each band has its own chief; then there is a head chief over those four chiefs and besides that four counselors. Notice how we arrange our teepees. The first you see is that of the head chief, then comes the chief who is head of my band, David Bear's Paw; then comes the teepee of Jonas Ryder who is also a counselor, then mine and across the field are the teepees of the two other counselors."

George paused to admire his handiwork, hoping to make some sales, then continued:

"Sometimes when disputes arise between the agent and members of the tribe we counselors try to settle them and when the reserve lands are to be leased for power purposes and grazing privileges, the chiefs and counselors decide upon a fair price. Sometimes an emergency arises, then the chiefs and counselors sit in council but we have no stated times for meeting."

While making this long speech Walking Buffalo saw an Indian across the field to whom he wished to speak and not being able to make his voice carry so far talked with him in the sign language at the same time carrying on verbal conversation with his visitors. That seemed a remarkable feat but George explained that fundamentally the sign language is so simple that anyone observing it carefully can understand it.

"Raise your right hand, palm outward," related George, "that is one of the simplest signals of the sign language, yet one of the most important. When an Indian gives that sign it means there is nothing in his hand and he comes in peace."

What World Owes Indian

As George raised his right hand to show what he meant, he smiled and commented: "Look in the newspapers and see how politicians in their campaign speeches use that sign, and once I saw a picture where Mussolini was addressing an audience and he had his right hand raised the same way, so you see we Indians have given the world something."

General Hugh S. Scott, whose book on the sign language was brought out by congressional appropriation, said: "Wherever the buffalo roamed one was sure of finding the Indians in that region using the sign language," and right where the Stonies were camped was the buffalo range of the olden days though the buffaloes now seen close by were quite tame.

An example of the simplicity of the sign language was related by Mr. Cyrus Dallin at a recent meeting of the Massachusetts Indian Association. When he was 18 he was traveling east with Indians who had never been on a train. One Indian sat down beside him and conversed in the sign language with Mr. Dallin whose boyhood had been spent among the Utes and so he was quite familiar with Indians and their ways. Then without any warning or lights the train went into a tunnel. When that happened with startling abruptness the Indians who had been singing became silent. There was a breathless hush and when the train came out of the tunnel all but the chief were either covered with their blankets or under the seats.

Chief as an Example

The chief sat erect, for he must show an example of bravery to his Indians at all cost. The Indian who had sat with Mr. Dallin returned and in the sign language, a simple gesture of throwing out both hands palms up, asked what had happened.

Thinking hard Mr. Dallin finally replied by putting the finger tips of his two hands together, thus forming a mountain. Then he made a round hole with forefinger and thumb of right hand, put his left forefinger through that hole and out in imitation of the train coming out of the tunnel and the Indian understood.

With like simplicity Walking Buffalo gave the sign for "I am happy." He put the forefinger of right hand to nose then waved the hand right up in the air. The sign for "I see many beautiful mountains" suggested by the encircling Rockies was more complicated. First Walking Buffalo put right forefinger to nose for "I," then put it to left eye and straight out for see, next he put his arms straight up from elbows with fingers loosely bent inwards for mountain, moved hands alternately up and down for many, then right hand to heart with fingers stiff, palm parallel to ground, then flung that hand out which seemingly mixed but really simple gesture means good or beautiful.

"The swing of the right hand up and in a circle around the head means hat and therefore white man" explained Walking Buffalo, but before he could act out more signs, it was time for the writer with two others to judge the 69 tepees for cleanliness, the best Indian decorations and the truest reproduction of the old-time tepees.

All Deserved Prizes

In each tepee the Indian woman sat so expectantly that the judges wished there were 69 prizes. In Walking Buffalo's tepee it was so cool that it was refreshing to linger on that hot August day.

Mrs. Walking Buffalo was a good housewife. The cooking dishes were neatly stacked in one pile and the air was fragrant with the smell of freshly cut pine boughs. The tepee was octagonal in shape and in each section about three feet from the ground close to the tepee covering were lines from which hung beaded buckskin costumes and belts. On the ground in the octagonal spaces close by the sides of the tepee were beds of pine boughs covered with rugs where Indian women sat and the decision of the judges.

Many other tepees approached this one in cleanliness and cleverness of beaded designs, but this one of Mrs. Walking Buffalo won the first prize. Walking Buffalo chanced to be near when the $5 which was the first prize, was given to his wife. The writer casually said to him:

"That $5 belongs to your wife for the splendid condition of her tepee." Whereupon Walking Buffalo drawled out:

"That's all right, my wife she is boss indoors, I'm boss outside." Then he waved his hand in farewell, a sign universally known wherever people live and say "good-by."

He Makes Chairs to Fit Him

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WALKING BUFFALO

Order of Airplanes For Berlin Refused By Great Britain

LONDON, July 26 (AP)—Britain has informed Germany that the British Government is unable to countenance the sale of British aircraft to Germany in violation of the Paris air agreement, Capt. Anthony Eden, Foreign Office spokesman, told the House of Commons today.

His statement was brought out by a question about whether the Government had any information regarding the ordering of police airplanes by the German Government and whether any action was being taken.

(German authorities announced several weeks ago that they intended to purchase police airplanes. This announcement was made after they had asserted that a foreign airplane had conducted a pamphlet-dropping raid on Berlin. The Treaty of Versailles forbids Germany to own military planes.)

Captain Eden's reply brought out information that Germany had sought to buy 25 to 50 British aircraft for police purposes but had been refused.

Leigh to Head Naval Board

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—Rear Admiral Richard H. Leigh yesterday was named chairman of the naval general board, succeeding Rear Admiral George R. Marvell who will be relieved from active duty Aug. 1 and retired Oct. 1. Admiral Leigh served as commander-in-chief of the United States fleet from August, 1932, to June 10, 1933.

Union of Nations Urged by Youth In Winning Essay

Foresees Its Development in Future From Present League of Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A federated world state may be accomplished within this generation if youth is aroused to the needs and possibilities and is determined to succeed, according to Mr. Russell M. Cooper, whose essay won the contest conducted in European Universities by the New History Society of New York.

Mr. Cooper, an American student living in Geneva, received an award of $300. Because the first prize thus went to a non-European, the entrant receiving the next highest number of votes for first place, M. René Billieres, a French student, also was recognized with a $300 award. University students in 26 countries took part in the contest on the subject "How Can the Youth of Schools and Universities Contribute to the Realization of a United States of the World?"

The world, he writes, is now embarking on the last stage of this evolution—the uniting of nations. And it is no human or geographical foe this time which compels union for defense, he continues. Rather, he insists, "it is the intangible but mortally real danger that the new community, contracted to a unit by modern science and business, will disintegrate by its own explosive forces unless these energies are harnessed and controlled."

The League of Nations, he says, developed out of the disillusion of the great war, and although "it is but a loose confederation of sovereign and jealous states still lacking in authority and prestige, it presages the development of the future."

"If international society is to survive," he declares, "we many anticipate a gradual development of the League from a confederation to a federal union wherein the several states will continue to administer local affairs but the world government will become increasingly important in the international field." With intelligent public opinion mobilized to insure adoption and effective application of these draft conventions, he pointed out, one can expect great advances through those "unnational" and non-political, though often popularly representative technicians.

"For the achievement of this world state," he concludes, "the youth now studying in the universities and schools occupy a strategic position. They can escape the nationalistic handicaps and train themselves from the beginning for participation in the new international community. If the student is specializing in some chosen field, he should discover its international aspects, learn to speak French and English, and prepare for the rôle of an expert. Whatever his field, he will find in it challenging opportunities for world contributions, if he will only seek now to understand the masses and prepare for active participation."

Tells Youths' Views On U. S. of the World

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World
RUSSELL M. COOPER
Winner of the Essay Contest in European Universities Under Auspices of the New History Society of New York.

College Women Push North Carolina Canning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—One hundred trained women have gone to work in 89 North Carolina counties in a campaign to increase canning activities among housewives and encourage better gardens, improved poultry flocks and more livestock.

Activities are being conducted under the leadership of Mrs. Jane S. McKimmon, in charge of home demonstration work at the State College of Agriculture and Engineering. During the past three years North Carolina farm women have canned or otherwise preserved much food for relief activities during the winter months.

Tourism Plays Part in Bettering Balkan Relations

Road and Rail Connections Between States Urged At Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria — Tourism is playing its part in bettering relations of Balkan countries.

Recent meetings of committees on communications, touring and aviation at a conference helped to iron out difficulties between Bulgaria, Roumania, Yugoslavia, Greece and Albania.

It was voted to recommend to all governments involved that direct road and rail connections be established among all Balkan states; that an easy clearing system be instituted for facilitating touring, and that a single Balkan tourist poster be prepared.

It was decided that the main railroad line crossing the Balkans from north to South should run from Athens through Salonika and Sofia to Bucharest. This was pleasing to the Bulgarians, for it makes Sofia the center of both the north-south and the east-west lines.

The only thorny question on the program of the conference, that of equality in the use of airplanes, was postponed. The delegates were received by King Boris, banqueted by the Bulgarian Government, and taken on a pleasant free trip throughout Bulgaria on a special train. The Bulgarian press showed a much more cordial attitude toward this meeting than toward most Balkan conferences. Many Bulgarians are beginning to enjoy the company of people from other Balkan lands.

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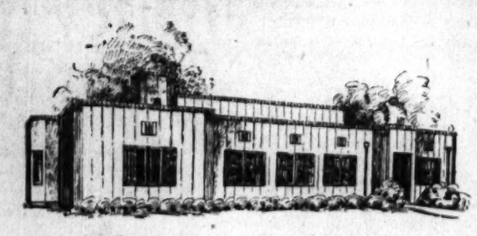
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Stories in Stitchery

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES
Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

IN THE estimation of our present blessings, the many existing incentives to the breaking of new paths in thinking and acting loom large in significance. Undoubtedly the future will acknowledge its debt to this period for radical departures in many fields, among them, the arts.

For even in art, that sphere of thought more renowned for tangents than for ruts, it has been easy heretofore to settle into one track and advance logically in the chosen groove, eyes straight ahead. Now, "the world's at the spring." New ideas are in bud. Tradition has the chill of the snows of yesteryear, and one reaches out into the warm sunshine of a creative season. It offers exciting opportunities to the adventurer with a roaming vision.

Such an adventurer is Mrs. Georgiana Brown Harbeson, who has to her credit at least 20 needlework panels. These have been exhibited at the Honolulu Academy of Fine Arts; and items have been loaned by invitation to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Philadelphia Art Alliance, the Detroit Fine Arts Association and the Chicago Art Institute. The "Enchanted Isle," included in the assemblage, was bought by the Honolulu Academy, to which it will ultimately be returned. It has been lent, however, for an indefinite period to the present collection of 20, which under the auspices of Miss Blanche A. Byerley, will make a tour of numerous American cities.

The Turn at Right Angles

By turning a sharp corner as she was speeding along the populous highway of water-color painting—encouraged by several honors in the way of scholarships and a traveling exhibition of her work arranged by the American Federation of Arts—and plunging into the unploughed field of American fine-art embroidery, Mrs. Harbeson yielded to her love of pioneering, encouraged by the fillip of a pervasive and persuasive "something" in the atmosphere of current thought.

"I have always believed," she said to the writter, who had sought her out in her colorful studio, "that an artist should express herself in many mediums. Each expression is enriched by all that has been learned from the other techniques. That which, spontaneously and inevitably, I put into my embroidery is the cumulative effect of having worked in water colors, of battling with the problems of mural decoration, of inventing dances and of experimenting with the complexities of design for stage sets and ballets—of which I have done a number for Broadway productions."

"Can you tell me, Mrs. Harbeson, what your individual contribution to embroidery is?"

"Well," replied Mrs. Harbeson, analytically, "the story of a piece of embroidery is written in several episodes. The first is the design. My designs are pictorial—which is not usually the case with embroideries—although I stylize them, which is necessary to the quaintness of the method and all the connotations of this decorative art. Of course, whatever I am, however I am different from everybody else, appears in my conceptions. The second episode is the background. My backgrounds are of two kinds, one of which is purely formal, perhaps a blue or a green linen basis for the stitchery; the other of which is story-telling, and is illustrated in my showing at Mrs. Hitchcock's by the white velvet on which I have worked my "Spirit of New England," for this velvet in texture and color is much like a snow drift. I do not recall that the story-telling background has been so consciously employed by other needlewomen.

The third episode is the yarn. For textures that will express my themes, I hunt high and low and combine in one piece of stitchery several qualities and varieties of worsteds. Worsted may absorb or reflect, sink or rise. My pictures are three-dimensional, and this quality in yarn, its marvelous running shadows, make possible the effects of graduated light. I search also for pleasing colors, and often I fade them in the sun to get the tone I want, and sometimes I dye the natural yarn. The final episode is the stitches. By means of them I aim to express both movement and emotion, using them like brush strokes. They may be open, closed, or massed. In my Pocahontas figure, now, as you see, on the frame, you will observe in the skirt portion an unsual chainstitch, which gives an open, lacy effect. Shadows travel along the direction of the stitches, whatever they are, and these loops supply an interesting variety of tone.

Stitches in Families

"How many stitches exist, Mrs. Harbeson?"

"About 200. They belong to families, and in passing from one country to another take on new characteristics till they are scarcely traceable to their ancestry. Even under the manipulation of different embroiderers, they alter their original characteristics. Individuality expresses itself very clearly in stitches, so that a piece of embroidery may be referred to its worker almost as a written page is identified with its penman."

"I see that the frame on which you embroider is a good deal like the stretcher on which you would tack a canvas for painting."

"It is just the same," she answered. "And after preparing a water-color cartoon, I draw the picture on my material, but not in color. I work up the color as I go along from what can be called a palette of wools."

"But the amateur could not do this, could she? In preparing work for an embroiderer who was not an artist, you would have to indicate colors also, would you not?"

"She would not have the knowledge of an artist, of course, but she might have an instinctive feeling for color which would lead to individual results far better than imitation. It would not be much fun to embroider unless one could experiment.

Challenge to American Artists

"I have heard that you are trying to establish an American school of art embroidery."

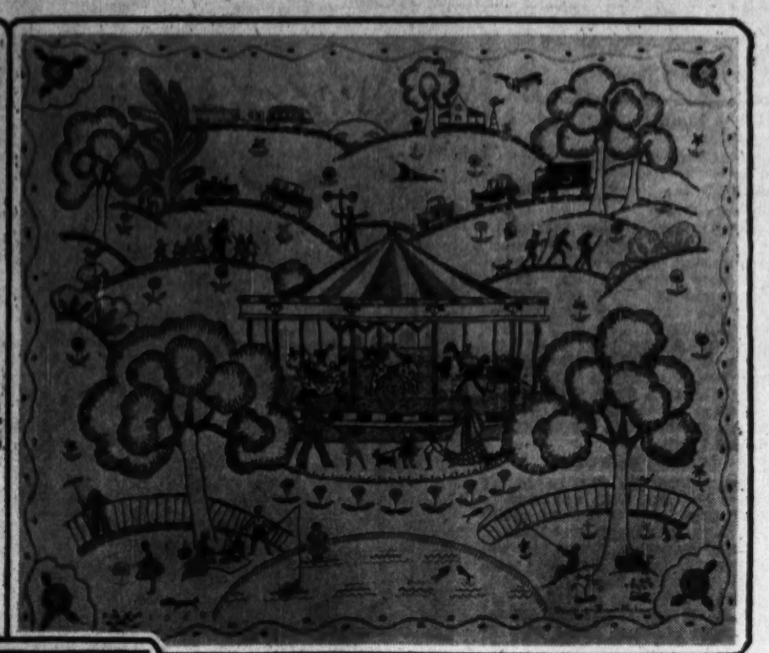
"That is true. America has contributed nothing to this craft—except, as I have very lately been told, the Papagal Indians, who are said to have invented a new and complicated stitch which they developed in thongs. We might start a school of portraiture," she suggested half humorously. "Perhaps you noticed at a recent show of my things the portrait of Galli-Curci, with its decorative interpretations of her career. Portraiture is a new citadel for the embroiderer to conquer.

"But, in the main, I try to keep the designs simple, specially those which I contribute to a needlework magazine, for this is not only good pedagogy but also good art. The elimination of unessentials is always good art."

Some of Mrs. Harbeson's friends feel that embroidery is a step down from what she has done heretofore, but she regards wool and stitches as legitimate mediums of fine art—mediums, moreover, admirably adapted to modern interiors. Perhaps the fact that one can put into them more humor and whimsy than into framed paintings, exerts its influence upon Mrs. Harbeson, who has a teeming imagination. In this respect they are more like murals, and some of Mrs. Harbeson's most delightfully extravagant flights of fancy have been expressed in oils on plaster.

Apparently she was always inclined to think in terms of stitchery. One of her ballets was an animated sampler and she also devised a Lace Ballet which was used by John Murray Anderson in Jack and Jill, in which the dancers moved in elaborate patterns of bobbin lace. Today the field of American pictorial embroidery is considered to be hers alone, but she is trying to overthrow the monopoly!

No one can examine Mrs. Harbeson's delightful panels without perceiving that she brings to her work a fresh, crisp genius. Her fancy is exuberant, but her composition controls it and is a language of communication between her and her public. Her gift for abstraction is of incalculable value in her translation of stories into stitchery and gives to her work a naïveté which is altogether refreshing.



Upper—The Christian Science Monitor-Drix Duryea. Lower—William Shewell Ellis Studios, Philadelphia.

Above Are Two Panels Designed and Embroidered by Mrs. Georgiana Brown Harbeson, Whose Photograph Is Shown Below. The One at the Left Is "Spirit of New England," Done on Snow-White Velvet, a Poetic Conception, Tender Even in Detail, for Observe the Squirrel and the Rabbit in the Lower Corners and the Hero of the Story on the Branch of a Bare Tree, Singing in December. The Other Panel Is Called "Spring." Embroidered on Cream Silk and Designed for a Child's Room. Here Is a Little Folks' Spring. The Brook Is Thawed, the Merry-Go-Round Is Whirling, the Open Road Calls.

Woman Guide—Lecturer

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

MUSEUM officials are cautious folk, and when I rang up to ask for an interview with Miss M. R. J. Edwards, the newly appointed guide-lecturer at the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, they seemed disinclined to give me any information as to her movements, and it was not until I had tried four times that I finally got through to Miss Edwards herself.

"Of course!" came a reassuring voice through the telephone, "Come round any day at 4:30."

Accordingly I arrived at the appointed time outside the immense building. But here, again, official caution hampered my movements, and it was nearly as difficult to get in touch with Miss Edwards as it would be to get in touch with the specimens inside the glass cases. Doors had to be unlocked before me, and locked again after me, before I finally reached her room, and it was with a sense akin to triumph that I met her, at last, face to face.

"Let us go into one of the galleries," she said, and led the way to a wooden bench, where, with a case of rare birds in front of us and two colossal elephants towering high above our heads, she told me how her appointment had come about.

The fact that she is the first woman guide-lecturer to be appointed by the trustees of the British Museum, and the first guide-lecturer of either sex to be taken on the permanent and pensionable staff of the Civil Service, does not seem to have impressed her at all. Like many young women of today, she waves aside as ridiculous the question of differentiation between the sexes, and accepts as perfectly natural the fact that the selection was not made on the ground that a woman was necessarily preferable for such a post but because she was the best qualified of the applicants.

"The papers have said the most absurd things about the appointment," she stated. "I happened to see the advertisement, and as it did not mention sex and I thought my qualifications fitted in, I just applied for it, hoping for the best."

Having left school, Miss Edwards studied zoölogy at Kings College, London, and after takin, her degree worked for the National Union of Students, organizing their conferences, going abroad with them, and arranging for the exchange of students between different countries.

"You may not see the connection between that last experience and my work here," she said with a smile, "but it was then that I got my knowledge of people and the best way of dealing with them. My work in the Museum, you see, is not technical—I am in no sense a technical teache., I am just a human being trying to help the visitors to enjoy themselves more thoroughly by explaining to them what it is they are looking at. After I was accepted, I spent several months studying the exhibits myself—some of them, that is to say. I suppose it would take a lifetime to get to know them all! And then I felt I was ready to talk intelligently to the general public."

"And does the general public respond?"

"I think the lectures are popular," she replied. "Last year about 12,500 people made the tours with the guide. I try to get into contact with those who come, and not merely wander round and round with them."

Miss Edwards is in attendance at the museum every day from 10 to 5, and lectures from 12 to 1, and again from 3 to 4. She also takes parties of visitors by special arrangement at other times, since frequent requests come in from schools and from natural history societies.

"There is not much chance of the tours becoming mechanical, or of finding myself a kind of wound-up verger," she explained with a laugh, "because the exhibits are constantly being renewed or added to, and one has to keep up-to-date with all the improvements."

A group of people passed in front of us, and Miss Edward's eyes followed them.

"It is a lovely place to work in," she said. "Stuffed creatures are intensely interesting, but human creatures are even more so."

"I thought that was it," I said. And rising from the bench we shook hands and parted.

D. A. LOVELL.

Easily-Made Capelet

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An easy-to-make capelet, in graceful fichu style, commends itself especially to the home dressmaker who is often obliged to choose the model best adapted to material at hand. In the absence of a pattern, one can form a mental picture of this five-tiered shoulder cape as composed of evenly cut horizontal strips, each tier slightly fuller than the one just above (so the cape will flare), with the exception of the two at neck and shoulders, which are seamed into becoming flatness. The strips are cut on the straight of the goods. Each is four inches in width. Approximately nine yards of these ribbon-like strips are required for an average size. Any soft hanging fabric, like georgette, voile, crepe, satin or any of the sheer woolens, is well suited to this model, which may either be planned to accompany a matching frock or designed to fill a more versatile place as an accessory. A remnant may often be used to advantage in this way.

The strip that forms the basis of this cape should be long enough to encircle the neck in V shape—with hanging ends that may be thrown over each other at the waistline or above. This strip is shaped at the nape of the neck with two darts, and is the only one that requires to be bound or hemmed on all edges, as it forms somewhat of a yoke to which the other tiers are attached. The second strip is sewed under the edge of the first, is darted over each shoulder to give breadth, and disappears gradually and without fullness under the finished edge of the first strip in front. With the attaching of the third strip the distribution of the fullness begins, the middle of the back and each side of the front being left plain with gathering only across the line made by the arms. Each tier increases in fullness—but over the arms only—and each is narrowed as it disappears under the binding or hem of the original strip that forms neckline and front. This tends to give the desired shoulder line with adequate fullness below, to admit of whatever style of sleeve may be worn beneath. The strip forming the last of the series is finished at its lower edge to correspond with whatever finish has been used for the first strip, forming the neck and front of the cape.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
This Capelet Is Easy to Make

If more convenient, this entire little garment can be easily made by hand, each strip attached by a French seam to the one above it and the lapped seams pressed flat when finished. If some machine stitching is preferred, according to the material used, the French seams may be top-stitched in one or two rows, giving a somewhat tailored effect.

Many interesting and becoming deviations from this general model are possible, particularly in its manner of adjustment. The long strips at the front may be lengthened, crossed at the waistline in front and tied in a bow at the back. They may be further extended and widened at the back to form a sash of any length desired. When designed to complete an ensemble, in which two fabrics are used, the capelet may similarly combine the two materials. For instance taffeta, satin or crepe is well suited for the neck and shoulder sections, with georgette for the three lower strips. Should a shorter cape be preferred, the lower tier may be omitted. There being no bias strips, this capelet does not get out of shape when pressed.

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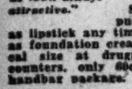

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* * *

A magazine or book in the car, with a chintz slip-on cover to protect from the dust, will enable one to keep up with her reading when waiting for someone, or stopping to rest along the road.

(Miss) D. E.

Secondhand Bookselling

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

FLASHLIGHT photographs and the continual banging of the little shop door did not fit in with the atmosphere of the place, and, when the last press reporter had disappeared down the street, leaving it to its accustomed quiet, Miss Evelyn Banks, president of the International Association of Antiquarian Booksellers, stood for a moment in the doorway, the yellow light from behind her streaming out across the wet pavement.

Above Miss Banks's head hung a sign which indicated the fact that she had secondhand books to sell, and behind the glass of her small shop window the worn leather covers of her wares presented themselves in alluring rows. She closed the door and led the way between the tall shelves and heaped tables, up a short flight of stairs to a low-ceilinged room, which formed a kind of gallery from which she could listen for the shop door. Every inch of wall space in this room was crammed with books; books mounted high upon the old mahogany table in the center and found lodging in piles upon the floor. On the corner of the narrow mantelpiece an old tin bowl was filled with bunches of violets.

A Pioneer

Some six years ago Miss Banks had become the first woman member of the association, and her colleagues had welcomed her with particular enthusiasm, because they considered that women ought to be members of the secondhand book trade and would do well in it.

To become a member of the International Association of Antiquarian Booksellers one must be the owner of a firm of secondhand booksellers or a partner in such a concern. Moreover, membership is a matter of election, and only those of the highest standing in the trade are admitted. In the whole world, Miss Banks estimates there are not more than six or eight women who are qualified.

When she is asked how a woman should proceed who has ambitions in the direction of secondhand book collecting and selling, she says that she is an old-fashioned counselor; that everything has changed since, nearly 13 years ago, she and her sister took their first shop in Kensington, printed the words "Banks Sisters" over their window, and started business.

Miss Banks had taken the only course in librarianship then in existence; it was at the London School of Economics. She had scraped together some experience in indexing, and had served in a modern bookshop for nearly four years. But into the affairs of the secondhand trade she confesses that she "plunged" in a manner which she would advise other women stoutly to avoid. She started in "ignorant bravery," having no knowledge of the technique of secondhand buying; trusting entirely to her intuitions and common sense. But it was not the easiest and certainly not the wisest way.

Good Judgment the Key

There are now recognized courses of librarianship and Miss Banks strongly recommends that one such course be taken. Languages — especially Latin—are a decided asset, and a period of apprenticeship is extremely valuable. Sufficient capital to cover the purchase and replenishment of stocks and all overhead expenses for the first year is essential.

"And what about reading? Should one be a student of the older literature? Is it necessary to be, so to speak, a real bookworm?"

Miss Banks leaned her elbows on her knees and looked into the fire. "That is debatable," she said. "I think the woman who is by nature a student has, perhaps, an advantage; but the woman who has common sense is really the person to whom success is best assured.

"I believe," she went on," that it is wisdom to start in a small shop in a back street and grope your way. It often strikes me that women do best to start any business in a small way. We have not been long enough in possession of our own money to be able to play with it as men do. It is not natural to us to borrow, and speculate, and risk the consequences. We may grow out of this, of course; but I believe that woman's way to success, at least for the present, is to start on a scale which will not be alarming to herself.

"If she possesses the important qualification of character; capital to carry through until she finds her feet; shrewdness in making purchases; ability to carry on without getting weary in the search for the antique and the rare in books, she will probably prove the perfect secondhand dealer."

If You Drive a Lot

Washington, D. C.

Dear Editor:

It occurred to me that perhaps some fellow Monitor readers might find helpful a few of the things I have been using in connection with my car as I drive about the country in educational work:

* * *

An inexpensive rubber kneeling pad kept on the floor of the car under the pedals will prevent scratches and heavy wear on the heels of the driver's shoes, and provide a rest for the feet.

* * *

A yard of black sateen—or any firm material—will make two slip-over-sleeves, with elastic at both ends. These worn on the outside of the coat sleeves will protect fabric and fur from wearing out and becoming unduly soiled when rubbing against the wheel and window sill.

* * *

A whisk broom will quickly brush out the floor dirt, and if used daily

Black Raspberry Pie

Place in a
Baked pastry shell
Half of a quart of black raspberries, selecting the choicest ones. Mash remaining berries of the quart until the juice is well extracted.
Bring to boiling and add
1 cup sugar and
3 tablespoons cornstarch, mixed together. Cook slowly for about 10 minutes, stirring occasionally. Let cool and pour over the uncooked berries in the pastry shell. Place the pie in the refrigerator until very cold. Top with
sweetened whipped cream, and serve. (Medium cream may be used with equal success). Other berries may be substituted for the above.

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Program Building

Women's Organizations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CLUB women who have followed the programs which were developed during the George Washington Tercentennial learned a great deal about the methods and requirements of program building. This experience has prepared them for the opportunity which is now offered them by the Three Year Program Building Contest Plan of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

The keynote of the present administration of that organization is "These United States." The programs to be developed during this contest are to be centered about that theme, but may take any one of many avenues leading to that general broad subject.

It is expected that the programs developed before Jan. 1, 1935, which is the closing date of the contest, will bear a definite relation to the most vital interests of all American women, which have for their ultimate goal the preservation of the institutions upon which the nation was founded—the home, the church, the school.

Mrs. Harriette K. Sparks, chairman of this project, says, in the Clubwoman, "Coöperative action in planning study outlines with a definite national purpose, will enable women with the initiative and originality, federation activities have given them, to select almost any subject in which they are interested, that is American in spirit, and to embody in its development the idea of a greater unity of community, state and nation."

* * *

The three year plan provides that each state entering the triennial program contest will conduct one state contest; that preliminary contests be held in the districts with the winning district program entitled to enter in the state contest; that the program winning in the state be entered in the triennial contest. Each state is to conduct its contest in the way deemed desirable by those in charge.

The programs winning prizes in the triennial contest will be printed in a pamphlet and will be made available for the use of clubs desiring them.

For the rules governing the contest, and other information : arding it, address Mrs. Sparks at 657 East Clinton St., Frankfort, Indiana.

* * *

We hear much of "Reading With a Purpose," and it is a splendid thing to do. Listening with a purpose should, it seems to us, be the reason for club attendance. The purpose may be purely that of being entertained. If that is the case, the mood of one's listening will be quite different from the mood in which one will prepare to attend a meeting which is to be frankly an educational affair.

Because many women, who attend club meetings infrequently, when they do go, attend because the program, as announced, is one that they feel will be especially helpful or entertaining to them, it would seem to be a matter of sincerity to make the program subject tell the true story of the theme of the meeting. Not long ago I heard of a woman who took her little daughter to a club meeting because the subject of the lecture was announced as "Dolls of Many Nations." The lecture was to be illustrated and the woman felt that her daughter would enjoy it. When the lecturer proceeded with her program, it proved to be a historical lecture about frivolous women of different eras. A misunderstanding might easily have been avoided, and a little girl might have spent a more profitable afternoon with her own doll, if the topic, as announced, had been a bit more honest.

The same type of honesty applies to the proclaimed names of many moving pictures, as well as theatrical performances. Perhaps there are more facets to honesty than we have yet discovered.

Of Sour Milk

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FOR those who use a lot of milk and who may find on their hands at times a quart or more which has turned sour, the following recipes may prove of interest:

Cream Cheese

Allow the
milk to stand until it is like jelly, but does not separate. Then pour it into a cheesecloth bag (a clean salt bag will do), hang it up to drain until all of the water is out of it and only the rich, creamy substance is left. This may take from 10 to 12 hours, as the curd wants to be very dry. Turn the cheese into a bowl and add
1 tablespoon butter to each pint of cheese substance and enough
salt to make it palatable. Now whip it up with a fork or wire beater until it is a smooth paste. Put it on a plate or other dish and form into a brick by using two knives, one in each hand. Smooth over the top and sides and put it away in the refrigerator to cool.

Cottage Cheese

Put a pan of
sour milk on the stove and heat it slowly until the curd begins to separate from the whey. Then pour it into a bag and hang it up to drain. As this should not be as dry as when making cream cheese, stop the draining process when the whey ceases to flow in a steady stream. Then turn the curd into a bowl and beat it with a spoon or wooden paddle until it is smooth and fine grained. Add
Salt to taste and some
sweet cream, which helps to give it a better flavor. Mix again thoroughly and use at once, or set it aside to cool.

Sour Cream Pie

Mix
1 cup sour cream and
1 cup sugar. Add
1 cup raisins
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 teaspoon nutmeg
1 teaspoon allspice
1 tablespoon vinegar and
3 eggs, beaten. Bake in raw pie shell.

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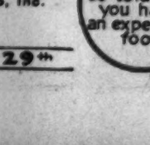

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The Home Forum

Rediscovering Walt Whitman

RECENTLY I was reminded of the profit that accrues in re-reading, after a lapse of time, books which have meant much before. In such a way, after a fashion, one is enabled to measure his own changed attitude toward persons and things, mayhap his own further growth and maturity. Because the viewpoint of the author remains the same, one is the better able to trace the arc he himself has described in the process of becoming oriented with the facts and fancies of his experience.

* * *

My vacation was being planned for, and I had many volumes piled on my table awaiting my decision. Half-a-dozen times I picked up *Leaves of Grass*; as many times I put it down, uncertain as to how it would serve as vacation company. There I had to leave the matter until the very moment of departure; then, with sudden conviction, I tucked it into my pocket and started off, leaving all the others undisturbed upon the table.

Seldom have I made a happier decision. Seldom have I experienced more joyous converse. Always a rare and robust fellow, as lovable and irresponsible as Rip Van Winkle and as naïve and picturesque as Trader Horn, on this occasion Walt Whitman proved much more. I opened the book; it was in reality opening the door to the man's self, and I read the words as though they were the first words ever written to convey meaning—words of wonder, elemental words, wild and uncouth, words that were at once strong, timid, brutal, gentle. It was like climbing a high hill and being fairly swept off one's feet by the vastness and the rugged beauty which spread itself out in exulting profusion below.

And, as I followed on, it seemed that I no longer read the words; they spoke themselves to me. And still the intonation grew until it became like the sounding of some apocalyptical messenger upon a modern Patmos. And the form was that of the "good gray poet" himself.

* * *

It was Walt Whitman speaking to me. It could not have been more so had I found my way up Mickle Street in Camden to Number 328, seen the man as he so often sat in his chair in his doorway and made myself attentive to his words:

"A song of the rolling earth, and of words according,
Were you thinking that those were the words, those
upright lines? those curves, angles, dots?
No, those are not the words, the substantial words are
in the ground and sea,
They are in the air, they are in you."

It is not always nor often that the common man is so intimately addressed by the poet, his being measured and his inmost thoughts called forth. Much of Whitman's power lies in that ability to call you to him and to speak to you as though his words were addressed to you alone.

Such seemed his charm, his understanding and his brotherliness that I listened for days to the sonorous flow of his rugged verse. It was like listening to the first efforts of a surprised and impassioned intellect accounting for the wonder of the world. The grandeur, the fluid beauty, the unplumbed splendor of creation was ever the vision, but often even the titan poet was too slow-footed to capture more than a confused glimpse of it.

At last I began to question why this man, equipped with such Gargantuan ideas, and spilling them out always in such rough torrents, should be able to fix me with the compelling eye of the Ancient Mariner until his theme of the sublimity of all things had been quite thoroughly set forth. The answer, which may mean something even to those to whom Whitman has heretofore meant nothing, is, to me, significant.

Obvious as such a fact is, too few of us consider literature as the reflex of the ideas and aspirations, the joys and sorrows that are characteristic of a people at any given time. The times which produced Walt Whitman were among the most stirring in American history, and in the understanding of them lies the key to this man's character and poetry.

* * *

The word "democracy" is the key. With us today, the word seems commonplace enough. We rather indifferently deem it to mean rule by the people rather than rule by the aristocrats. In the middle of the last century, however, the word was considered much more emotionally, connoting individualism, personal independence and freedom, proclaiming the complete spiritual, social and political emancipation of man. Democracy was then an electric word, striking sparks from the anvil of every man's thought—in politics, in religion, in literature.

In the eighteen hundreds America was, to use a technical word to characterize the situation, in violent chemicalization. The gradual opening of the West, the subjugation of the Indians, the conclusion of a second successful war against England, were all indications that the infant republic in the New World was putting off its swaddling clothes, and that the new man, the American, was being developed.

In the field of politics and government Andrew Jackson was organizing Democracy and instituting radical formulas. In literature the upward surging thoughts of writers were struggling to free themselves from the emasculating form and effete nicety of European culture. In religion the ideas of New England theocracy were breaking up, religious thought was flowing into more liberal channels and salvation was no longer a matter of institution but of the perfectibility of the individual.

Into such a vortex of ideas and emotions Walt Whitman was inevitably drawn. Of genuine stock, naturally religious, brimming with physical energy, and given to music and literature, it was to be expected that he would lay hold on such ideas as patriotism, independence, liberty, democracy, and attempt to mount them in such a way as to set off perfectly their vastness.

So much, in fact, did Whitman give himself to the thinking of his times that we can well believe him to be the very sign and symbol of them. Strong and lithe of limb, Samsonlike, both in strength and childlikeness, this new man—rough, gentle, brave, springs up to chant of the beauties of this vastness which is America, of its expanse, its strength and brawn, of its greatness to come. This young giant, unmindful of aught but the idea which possesses him, fascinated as much by the bulge of his own biceps as by the plunging waves around Long Island or the moonlight, feels justified in shouting:

"Come Muse migrate from Greece and Ionia,
Cross out please those immensely overpaid accounts,
That matter of Troy and Achilles' wrath, and Æneas', Odysseus' wanderings,
Placard "Removed" and "To Let" on the rocks of your snowy Parnassus,
Repeat at Jerusalem, place the notice high on Jaffa's gate and on Mount Moriah,
The same on the walls of your German, French, and Spanish castles, and Italian collections,
For know a better, fresher, busier sphere, a wide, untried domain awaits, demands you."

Thus did this poet commandeer the ancient Muse and bid her sing a new song for the glowing republic of the West! As virile as the everlasting hills and as boundless as the infinite was the pattern of this new song to be. So gigantic and novel was the plan, in fact, that the poet himself could never say until he had seen the Rocky Mountains: "I have found the law of my own poems."

* * *

It is because Whitman was a prophet and seer as well as a poet, and that on a scale transcending the limits of what is ordinarily called poetry, that he proves so often difficult. At times he seems contradictory, unintelligible even, but always there is that glow of inspiration upon his face, which carries the conviction of genuineness.

It may well be disputed, and doubted, that Walt Whitman is America's greatest poet, but it cannot be denied that he is her first autochthonous one. Without understanding him, it is impossible to understand those who came after him, and without making some effort we cannot understand even him. The time may be at hand when *Leaves of Grass* will receive that sober second reading which it so certainly deserves. J. B. D.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year ... $9.00 Three months $2.25 Six months ... $4.50 One month ... 75c Single copies, 5 cents

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

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14 pages	3c	24 to 30 pages	6c
16 to 22 pages	4½c	32 pages	7½c

Including Canada, Newfoundland and any Pan-American countries.

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(German Edition)
(French Edition)
(Scandinavian Edition)
Dutch Edition)
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Courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Ivory Carver and Apprentice: From a Painting in Tempera by Hubert J. Stowitts

In the Country—Five Miles Deep

Whitchurch church was a dear little place, in parts Norman, with good stained glass which had come from Tewkesbury Abbey. My father must have been more than a little disheartened by the fact that, being practically in the river bed, whenever the floods came out everything was saturated. . . .

My chief delight there was that the stone gutter in the churchyard acted as a trap to unwary hedgehogs, which I would catch and take home in a handkerchief, to keep them in a disused pigsty.

When we first went to the village when I was three years old, there was only a post-box stuck on the old barley barn, and the postman would refuse to take parcels unless he was in a good mood. That particular postman was seldom in a good mood. I have seen our wretched maids following him protesting and pleading, and then in the end have to come back to face the wrath at home. Later on my father managed to get a post office, by dint of making all our friends send us their letters to post in the one box, and so bringing pressure to bear on the powers that be. The telegraph office has not arrived there yet. That is still situated two miles away, though I hear that nowadays the telephone is installed, and a most expensive "swish-board"—as the postmistress calls it—is inaugurated at the post office.

Whitchurch was the back of the beyond.

When I tell you that one winter when the snow fell, I made myself some snowballs and waited at the gate for somebody to throw them at, and the first chance I had was at dusk when the baker came along, you will gather that the traffic was hardly considerable.

We were five miles from a decent shop. It was impossible to buy a reel of cotton in the village. Mrs. Corbett kept a shop, but it was a mere apology for a shop. She had chocolate frogs, and barley sugar sticks, and tins of salmon (sometimes, but never when you wanted them). She kept liquorice and candles and matches. Once I bought her out of a delicious confection called "Animals of the Zoo," which I have every reason to believe were made of solid chalk. . . . Newspapers arrived there just in time for a late tea, and then only if the boy had been persuaded not to play marbles with friends en route. Yet I lived in that place until I was almost seventeen, and it was there that I started all my youthful and ambitious attempts to earn a living . . .

I had no education at all. My father coached pupils and he declared that women were spoilt by education. In a sense I agree with him, but in the other sense I do not. I think perhaps cheapness had a little to do with it. I learnt to read before I was three, and I could write before I can remember (and I have a long memory, recalling the time when I had the pram to myself, i. e., before Joscelyn was born).

After that I learnt precious little more. I spoke French and German with Mother. They tried to teach me arithmetic, and it was a failure, because I could never master the first essential, the units, tens, hundreds, thousands part of the business. They gave up in despair.

"Let her educate herself by reading," said my parents.

That was how I did it. I read widely. Unfortunately on this I pleased myself, with the result that I only read what appealed to me, and you will find that whereas I know one author absolutely by heart, in particular Dickens and Shakespeare, I am a hopeless dunce on others. *Little Arthur's History of England* supplied me with all the history I know.—URSULA BLOOM, in "Mistress of None." (London: Hutchinson.)

MR. HUBERT J. STOWITTS, in his "Vanishing India" series, is particularly conscious of his art from a photographic angle. He has set himself the task of bringing before western eyes the native customs, especially in craftsmanship lines, of an India which is rapidly becoming outmoded. Accuracy in every minute detail is, therefore, necessary and results in a series of paintings which make these craftsmen and their little apprentices really live.

In a number of instances, the crafts exist no longer and looms and other instruments were set up especially for the portraits. But much of the handwork is still being done, and weavers, gold beaters, silversmiths, and cotton spinners squat in their picturesque fashion, looking strangely uncomfortable to western eyes.

The exhibit of one hundred and twenty of Mr. Stowitts' paintings, now on view at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, is not devoted entirely to crafts, however. Prince and peasant, ascetic and fakir, Rajput warrior and Bengali youth, craftsmen and gypsy, musician, mendicant and mummer all have their places in Mr. Stowitts' portrayals.

The above reproduction is typical of the artist's work. In order to focus attention wholly on the craftsmen and their work, he eliminates formal background entirely. The long, artistic fingers patiently carving the delicate ivory; the soft white folds of the robes; the tools and the piece to be carved—these are the objects in which the artist is most interested. An afternoon spent before Mr. Stowitts' paintings is, in a sense, an education in Indian craft.

Mr. Stowitts is a Nebraskan. He distinguished himself as an athlete at the University of California and was the dancing partner of Pavlowa for five years, both in the United States and other countries.

When he became interested in Hindu civilization, he turned from the stage to the task of recording in paint the native life of India which had for many centuries flourished in the light of an ancient philosophy. He traveled from the Himalayas to Ceylon and through the related countries of Java and Cambodia, searching out the remnants of the old life where it might be found. The result is the present series of one hundred and fifty paintings, the value of which as a record of Indian life and customs grows greater as old India vanishes forever.

"Han har omsorg om eder"

Översättning från engelskan av den på denna sida förekommande uppsatsen i Christian Science (Kristen Vetenskap)

DET berättas om Kristen i "Kristens resa", att han började sin vandring till den Himmelska staden med en stor börda på ryggen, men att den föll av honom, när han hade hunnit så långt, att han såg Kristi frälsande kärlek. När vi gå genom denna jordiska erfarenhet, förefaller det stundom, som om även vi vore belastade med en tung börda, vilken vi anse det vara vår plikt att bära, ehuru den i hög grad hindrar vårt framåtskridande. Vilken befrielse skulle det icke vara att bliva av med denna mara, att förstå, att vi obehindrat kunna fortsätta vår väg och finna, att allt vad vi behöva rikligen faller oss till, så länge som vi icke vika av från den rätta vägen!

"Kasta din börda på Herren, han skall uppehålla dig", säger psalmisten. Många exempel på denna uppehållande kärlek, som erfarits i forna tider, finnas återgivna i Bibeln, och många fler skulle kunna omtalas i vår egen tid; ty de som lyda Skriftens bud: "Odmjuken eder alltså under Guds mäktiga hand, . . . och 'kasten alla edra bekymmer på honom', ty han har omsorg om eder", lära sig förstå, att Gud vårdar Sig om Sin skapelse.

Christian Science lär mången människa att kasta av omsorgens och ängslans tunga börda genom att vinna en klar förståelse av vad Gud verkligen är. På sid. 465 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften) skriver Mary Baker Eddy: "Gud är okroppslig, gudomlig, allenarådande, oändligt Sinne, Ande, Själ, Princip, Liv, Sanning, Kärlek". I den mån vi bliva medvetna om det allomfattande, allt uppehållande gudomliga Sinnet, som alltid är närvarande överallt och vars natur är alltigenom kärleksfull, rättvis och sann, förlora vi fruktan för att bliva nedtryckta av något annalkande ont. Därigenom bliva vi modigare, ty runt omkring oss se vi bevisen på det godas närvaro. Måhända hava vi för länge sedan fått lära oss, att Gud är Kärlek, och nu kunna vi bevisa det. Icke ens mänskliga föräldrar skulle frivilligt lägga bördor på sina barn. Kan det mänskliga vara mer kärleksfuilt än det gudomliga? Är icke Gud källan till all verklig kärlek? Människan kan icke vara mer rättvis, mer kärleksfull än hennes Skapare är. Kasta din börda, all din omsorg på Honom, den gudomliga Kärleken, "ty han har omsorg om eder".

Vilken är vår speciella börda? Är det en börda av oro för vår affär, fruktan för affärens, för personalens, våra anställdas, framtid? Låt oss kasta alla våra bekymmer på det gudomliga Sinnet, ty gudomlig intelligens förser oss från dag till dag med den rättvisa, ärlighet, de resurser, den vishet, det mod och de möjligheter, som vi behöva. Sanningen rättar våra misstag, uppmuntrar oss i våra strävanden efter förbättringar och stöder oss, ty Han uppehåller alltid alla Sina barn.

Bära vi på ensamhetens börda? Även om vi äro på en enslig plats, är gudomlig Kärlek där för att göra ensligheten glädjerik genom uppenbarandet av den sanning, som de fysiska sinnena ej kunna urskilja, för att göra vår tanke rikare och höja den över självet, så att vi kunna komma ut ur vår nuvarande belägenhet, med öppen famn och händer redo att giva, lyckliga och till större nytta än vi någonsin förut varit.

Söker fattigdom att undertrycka vår frihet och vår glädje? Vända vi oss till materiella källor för vårt uppehälle? Om så är, finna vi ej mycket. Låt oss se uppåt, söka först Guds rike, och vi skola finna det, ty det är nära. Då skola vi också finna tillräckligt av allt som behöves för att fylla vårt dagliga behov. Men om båda händerna hålla fast i bördorna, hur kunna vi då gripa välsignelserna? Vi kunna icke gripa välsignelsen utan att släppa bördan. Vilketdera skola vi göra? Låt oss just för i dag sträcka oss efter den kärlek, den glädje, den frid, som Gud räcker oss alla, så skola våra utsträckta händer släppa sin börda. Låt oss fortfara med att sträcka oss efter välsignelser, så skola vi icke frestas att åter taga upp den börda, som vi låtit falla.

Äro vi nedtyngda av trötthet, sjukdom eller smärta? "Kommen till mig, I alla som arbeten och ären betungade", säger den helande Kristus, "så skall jag giva eder ro. . . . Ty mitt ok är milt, och min börda är lätt." Varken tid eller rum, varken trosbekännelse eller ras är något hinder för den alltid närvarande Kristus. Låt oss taga emot den hälsa och styrka, som är vår arvedel såsom Guds barn och möta varje dag med tillförsikt, "ty han har omsorg om eder".

Vi behöva icke låta sorg beröva oss det glada leende vi äro skyldiga våra medbröder. Gud skänker glädje i stället för sorg. Han lär oss, att Kärlek allena är Liv, det alltid närvarande Livet i hela Hans omätliga skapelse. Varen alltid glada, "ty han har omsorg om eder" och om dem. I forna tider var det icke tillåtet för judarna att bära någon börda på sabbatsdagen. Må vi besluta oss för att hålla varje dag helig och att bära endast det som kommer till oss från den gudomliga Kärlekens hand. Då skola vi bliva fria och ej hava några bördor. Vi skola bliva befriade från den felaktiga förnimmelsen av självet och därigenom bliva bättre i stånd att lösa de tunga bördorna från våra bröder genom att hjälpa dem att kasta alla sina bekymmer på den gudomliga Kärleken, milt påminnande dem om att "han har omsorg om eder".

Upplysningar angående Christian Science litteratur i svensk översättning kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Formal Into Simple

Two friends sat for some time in a quiet little corner of Kew Gardens, where the birds hopped about at their feet, and again by the lake, with the sun glinting on the water and a fresh breeze blowing from the river. They strolled along the beautiful lawns and under big trees. It was all so peaceful, with only the sound of birds, that delicious warbling of spring. The formal park had become an English country garden, which yet brought up visions of other gardens and other lands.

The call of the rooks sent thought back to childhood days, spent among the gray rocks and hills of Westmorland. There one had gathered wild daffodils in the fields and played in an old garden, where the rooks cawed all day, and a little stream gurgled along by trim lawns and old-fashioned flowers. A glimpse of the rock garden brought memories of Switzerland, where one had found blue gentians and alpine roses above the snow line. The bamboo plantation took one to the garden of a stately villa on the banks of Lake Como, where the tall clumps of feathery bamboos were a cool relief from banks of vivid azaleas and great roses that climbed up palm trees and rioted along the hedges. In a green hothouse of tropic ferns, the moist heat recalled a garden in Honolulu, where were maidenhair and exotic blooms.

A pageant of memories! All inclosed in those few green acres, near to the city that an American had called the hub of the world. An unexpected encounter reminded one that this was indeed England, for in what other country could this have happened? As the friends strolled along the grass, they saw two ladies walking down the avenue that crossed their path. One wore a long rather tight-fitting blue coat or dress with a little cape and a small toque; the other was in a brown countryfied coat and hat; both were very simple, very neat. The face of the lady in blue was strangely familiar—surely it could not be—yes, it was—the Queen of England.

There was no one else near. A few people recognized her, but others almost brushed past her as they crossed her path unheeding. She was talking to her companion, pointing something out to her with a long umbrella, which she used as a walking stick.

Only twice before had one of the friends seen the Queen, driving with the King in semi-state, in an elegant carriage to open the new Lambeth Bridge; and again in full state, in the Cinderella coach, for the opening of Parliament. Then she was the Queen, a being apart in another world. But here, she was just a dignified English lady, walking quietly along the grass, talking to her companion, and enjoying the sunshine and flowers, as her subjects were doing.

"He careth for you"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS related of "Christian," in "The Pilgrim's Progress," that he began his journey to the Celestial City bearing on his back a great burden, but that it rolled away from him when he had gone far enough to behold the saving love of Christ. As we journey through this earthly experience, it seems sometimes as if we, too, were weighted with a heavy burden which we feel it is our duty to carry, although it greatly impedes our progress. What a relief it would be to get rid of this incubus, to learn that we may pursue our way unencumbered, and find all our needs abundantly supplied so long as we do not wander from the right path!

"Cast thy burden upon the Lord, and he shall sustain thee," said the Psalmist. Many instances of this sustaining love, experienced in ancient times, are recorded in the Bible, and many more might be recorded in our own day; for those who obey the Scriptural command, "Humble yourselves therefore under the mighty hand of God, . . . casting all your care upon him; for he careth for you," are learning that God does care for His creation.

Christian Science is teaching many a one to undo the heavy burdens of care and anxiety by gaining a clear understanding of what God really is. On page 465 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes, "God is incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love." As we become conscious of the all-embracing, all-sustaining divine Mind, which is always present everywhere, the nature of which is wholly loving, just, and true, we lose the fear of being crushed by oncoming evils. So we become braver, for on every side we see evidences of the presence of good. Perhaps we had long ago been taught that God is Love, and now we can prove it. Even human parents would not willingly burden their children. Can the human be more loving than the divine? Is not God the source of all real love? Man cannot be more just, more loving, than his Maker. Cast your burden, all your care, upon Him, divine Love, "for he careth for you."

What is our special burden? Is it one of anxiety for our business, fear for its future and for that of our staff, our employees? Let us cast all our care upon divine Mind, for divine intelligence supplies us from day to day with the justice, honesty, resourcefulness, wisdom, courage, and opportunity which we need. Truth corrects our mistakes, encourages our efforts for reform, and supports us, for He ever sustains all His children.

Are we carrying a load of loneliness? Even if we are in a solitary place, divine Love is there to make the solitude glad with the revealing of that truth which the physical senses cannot perceive, to enrich our thought and lift it above self, so that we can emerge from our present condition with open arms and giving hands, happier and more useful than we have ever been.

Is poverty trying to crush out our freedom and our joy? Are we looking to material sources for supply? If so, we are finding but little. Let us look up; seek first the kingdom of heaven, and we shall find it, because it is just at hand. Then we shall find also enough of whatever is required to supply our daily need. But if both hands are holding on to burdens, how can blessings be grasped? We cannot grasp the blessing without dropping the burden. Which shall it be? Just for today let us reach out for the love, the joy, the peace which God is holding out to all, and our outstretched hands will let go their load. Let us keep reaching out for blessings, and we shall not be tempted to pick up again the burden we have dropped.

Are we weighted down by weariness, sickness, or pain? "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden," says the healing Christ, "and I will give you rest. . . . For my yoke is easy, and my burden is light." Nor time, nor place, nor creed, nor race, is any barrier to the ever present Christ. Let us accept the health and strength which we inherit as children of God, and face each day with confidence, "for he careth for you."

We need not let grief rob us of the smiles which we owe to our fellow men. God gives joy instead of mourning. He teaches us that Love alone is Life, the ever present Life of all His vast creation. Rejoice always, because "he careth for you," and for them. In ancient times the Jews were allowed to carry no burden upon the Sabbath day. Let us resolve to keep every day holy, and to carry only what comes to us from the hand of divine Love. Then we shall be free and unburdened. We shall be free from the false sense of self, and so be better able to undo the heavy burdens of our neighbors, helping them to cast all their care on Love divine, gently reminding them that "he careth for you."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish.]

Westminster Chimes

Did they dream, those old-time craftsmen,—
As with car
Forth they poured the glowing metal,
Carved the prayer—

That the bells that they were casting
Should be heard
Far above the din of London;
And the word

Which attested man's appealing,
Far above
Human help and pity, to the
Heart of Love,

Should be listened to and answered
Far and near
In the hearts of men and women,
As they hear:—

"All through this hour
Lord be my Guide
And by Thy power
No foot shall slide."

M. VIOLET WOODHEAD.

*(*The lines to which the chimes of "Big Ben" are set.)*

Uncle Jefferson

Old Uncle Jefferson was a huckster by trade, although I doubt if the term was included in his limited, but picturesque, vocabulary. He had brought us fruits and vegetables for years, and we had long ago grown accustomed to the rickety wagon, drawn by his Lorenzo in a half-hearted fashion. Lorenzo was undoubtedly the most dejected horse who ever shambled down our street. He moved with lowered head, eyes perpetually cast down; and his mane and tail presented a somewhat moth-eaten appearance. His careless gait may have been acquired during the long years of his association with his master—for no stretch of the imagination could have called Uncle Jefferson either alert or punctual. His very appearance was problematical — especially if cook were counting on some of his wares for lunch! It was this trait of his which was responsible for a little verse that flitted across our minds whenever Uncle Jefferson's name was mentioned. We children frequently greeted him with it—chanting the lines in shrill, piping voices. As I remember, it ran something like this:

"He will not come in the morning,
He will not come at noon;
But just lie down to take your nap—
And he'll come very soon."

It was all too true. We had but to settle down comfortably for the *siesta*, and the high-pitched singsong that was Uncle Jefferson's voice could be heard—punctuated by the clop-clop of Lorenzo's feet. We could hear them approaching long before they came in sight—Uncle Jefferson seated under a faded cotton umbrella which spread like a tent over half his wagon, and busily brushing the flies off Lorenzo's shining flanks with his whip. Blocks away his penetrating voice would announce: "Ah got green apples, buttah-beans an' watahmillyuns, cameloupes an' crawdah peas, roastin'-yeahs an' peaches!" There followed a moment's silence, except for the beat of Lorenzo's hooves, while Uncle Jefferson got his second wind. Then he would begin again: "Ah got cameloupes an' roastin'-yeahs, fine roastin'-yeahs! Whoa, Lorenzah!"

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Financial: Market Quotations

Steady to Firm Tone Is Shown By New York Stocks

Moderate Gains Recorded by Leading Issues—Dull Market

NEW YORK, July 26 (AP)—Financial markets mulled about rather indecisively and indifferently today, the trading temperature cooled down to somewhere around normal, and brokerage houses began to breathe easier.

Stocks, after a firm but unenthusiastic start, slid off a little, rallied again moderately, and maintained a fairly steady and dull pace for a while.

Trading activity was at its lowest ebb in several weeks, although prices generally closed steady to firm with some specialties recording substantial gains. Mining issues notably were in demand. The ticker tape idled throughout most of the abbreviated session.

Transfers approximated only 2,000,000 shares.

Most of the leaders recorded early advances to 1 to 3 points, and later yielded substantial portions of these gains. The market opened at 11 a. m. instead of noon, with the closing set for 2 p. m., instead of 3.

Grains were firm at both Chicago and Winnipeg, cotton was fairly steady and other commodities moved indifferently.

The dollar rallied rather sharply in foreign exchange transactions. Bonds were somewhat irregular.

Homestake Is Strong

Homestake Mining shares spurted 31 points on minimum trading, while gains of around 2 to more than 4 were shown by U. S. Smelting, McIntyre, Porcupine, Dome, Alaska Juneau, Celanese, American Telephone, Commercial Solvents, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, Chrysler, Cerro de Pasco, Case, Canada Dry, Industrial Rayon, National Distillers, General Motors, Deere, du Pont, and Western Union.

U. S. Steel, heavy most of the session, rallied to around its closing figure of yesterday.

Bond Trend Uncertain

Price movements in the bond market were uncertain and indecisive in another abbreviated session today.

For the most part gains and losses were narrow. A few loans like Chicago & North Western 4¾s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Northern Pacific 4s, International Telephone 4½s, Postal Telegraph 5s, American & Foreign Power 5s and American Smelting & Refining 5s edged forward from fractions to a point. An equal or larger number of obligations of secondary rating in the major groups slipped off fractionally. Western Union 5s yielded a point or so.

The foreign list was mixed with trading in rather limited volume. On a substantial turnover British Government 5½s receded sharply in sympathy with the heavy tone of sterling. Brazilian 6½s and Japanese issues also met indifferent support.

United States Governments continued to act as if prices were pegged, showing the narrowest of fluctuations under a light turnover.

Money Market

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Prev.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch	1½	1½	2½@6
Curb Exch.			
renewal rate	1½@6	1½@6	3@6
Com paper	1½	1½	1
Bar silver	36¾c	37½c	27½c

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 to 90 days	½@ ⅝	⅝@ ½	1 @ ⅞
4 months	⅞@ ⅞	⅝@ ½	1⅛@1¼
6 months	1⅛@1	1 @ ⅞	1⅜@1¼

London Quotations

Call money	⅜@⅝	⅜@⅝	⅝@⅝
Short bills	⅞@ ½	⅞@ ⅝	1
3 mos bills	⅛@ ⅞	⅝	1 @1⅛
Bar gold	122s 9½d	123s 6d	114s 3d
Bar silver	17⅛d	18⅛d	27½d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¾%	1½%	3%
Com paper	1¾@2¼	1¾@2¼	3½@4

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	3	Budapest	4½
Chicago	3	Sofia	8
Cleveland	3	Calcutta	3½
Dallas	2½	Copenhagen	3½
Kansas City	2½	Helsingfors	6
Minneapolis	3½	Lisbon	6
New York	2½	London	2
Philadelphia	3	Madrid	6
Richmond	3½	Oslo	4
St. Louis	3	Paris	2½
San Francisco	3	Prague	3½
Amsterdam	4	Riga	5½
Athens	7½	Rome	5
Berlin	4	Tokio	3.65
Brussels	2	Stockholm	3
Bombay	3½	Vienna	5
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.62¼	$4.65	$4.8665
Cables	4.62¼	4.66⅛	4.8665
France—franc	.0542	.0549	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1935	.1952	.139
Italy—lira	.0731	.0737	.0526
Germany—mark	.3310	.3335	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1650	.1650	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0418	.0416	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2063	.2090	.268
Finland—finn'rk	.0180	.0180	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0080	.0080	.129
Holland—florin	.5595	.5615	.402
Hungary—pengo	.2200	.2200	.1749
Norway—krone	.2325	.2350	.268
Poland—zloty	.1633	.1633	.1192
Port'gal—escudo	.0434	.0438	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0092	.0092	.5980
Spain—peseta	.1155	.1170	.193
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2415	.268
Switz'land—franc	.2685	.1715	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0195	.0195	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3225	.3225	*
Shanghai—tael	.2888	.2888	*
India—rupee	.3555	.3550	.3650
Japan—yen	.2870	.2900	.4984
Java—florin	.5850	.5850	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4962½	.4962½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5500	.5500	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.3577	.3577	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0819	.0819	.1196
Chile—peso	.0856	.0856	.12165
Colombia—peso	.8060	.8060	.9733
Peru—sol	.2056	.2056	.1196
Uruguay—peso	.6637½	.6637½	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9482½	.9537½	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.28	.2839	.4985

* Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

London Quotations

LONDON, July 26 (AP)—Consols for money today were 72¾, De Beers 6⅛ and Rand Mines 5⅝. Money was ¼ per cent and discount rates—short bills ⅛ and three-month bills ⅛@⅛ per cent.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 26	Last July 25
13¾	3	..	Adams Express	5200	8⅝	8¼	8¼	8¼
21¼	8	1	Adams Millis	500	17	17	17	17
12½	5½	..	Addressograph	900	9⅝	8½	8½	8
5¾	1¾	..	Advance Rumely	700	5¾	5½	5½	5¾
11¾	7½	.60	Affiliated Prod	1900	8½	8½	8½	8½
108¼	47½	3	Air Reduction	3900	90	87½	90	88½
4	1½	..	Airway Elec App	500	3	2¾	2¾	2¾
31	11½	.60	Alaska-Juneau	34400	28¾	25½	28¾	25½
8¼	⅝	..	Alleghany Corp	34400	5¾	5½	5⅝	5½
21⅞	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	1300	13½	13½	13½	13
21	1½	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	13	13	13	12
26	5	..	Alleghany Steel	300	18½	18	18	18¼
135	70¾	6	Allied Chem	5400	117¼	114	117½	116
135¾	115	7	Allied Chem pf	100	121¼	121¼	121¼	122
26⅝	6	..	Allis Chalmers	6500	18	17⅝	18	17⅝
41¼	18½	2	Amerada	1000	34	33¼	33¾	33
35	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	2000	26	26	26	25½
28½	8	..	Am Bank Note	1100	23	21	23	21½
16⅜	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	6000	12⅝	11¾	12½	12⅝
58	38	..	Am Beet Sug pf	600	43	39¾	41½	43
42½	9½	.60	Am Brake S&F	800	32	31⅝	32	31¾
104	60	7	Am Brake S&F pf	110	104½	104	104	..
87½	49½	4	Am Can	6000	85¼	82¼	85	85
134	113	7	Am Can pf	100	132	132	132	..
39¾	6½	..	Am Car & Fdry	5500	27	26¼	27	26
31½	3½	..	Am Chain pf	100	22	22	22	..
51¼	34	31	Am Chicle	300	46¾	46½	46	46
89¼	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	27000	44¾	39¾	43⅞	39⅞
6	1	..	Am Encaustic T	400	4	4	4	3½
19⅝	3½	..	Am & For Pow	21700	13	12¾	13	12¾
44⅞	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	1400	27	27	27	27¼
35⅝	6½	..	Am & For Pow 6	300	22	22	22	23
27¼	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	500	17	17	17	16¾
21½	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	2000	15½	15	15½	15½
16	2½	..	Am Hide& L	1300	10⅞	10⅛	10¼	10¼
97½	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	2200	40¾	40	40	40
17⅛	3¾	..	Am Ice	8000	11⅜	10¾	11⅛	10¾
15⅛	4¼	..	Am International	3700	9¾	9¼	9⅝	9¼
3½	⅛	..	Am La France	700	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅝
12	1¼	..	Am La Fr pf	10	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
39½	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	3000	26⅝	25¼	26⅛	25⅝
23⅜	4¾	..	Am Metal	4000	19½	18	18⅞	18
72	15½	..	Am Metal 6%		68⅜	68⅛	68⅛	..
19⅞	4	..	Am Power & Lt	15700	14	13	13⅜	13½
35	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	700	27	27	27	26¾
19	4⅜	..	Am Radiator	18000	15⅞	14⅜	15⅛	14¾
31⅞	5⅝	..	Am Rolling Mill	23000	19⅞	18¼	19⅜	18¾
47¾	20½	3	Am Safety Razor	700	38⅝	38⅜	38⅞	37½
4½	⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	3800	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2½
36¾	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	300	30	25½	30	27½
42½	16¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	12000	36½	33¾	36¼	34¾
21	6⅞	..	Am Steel Fdries	3000	20½	20	20	20
47⅞	30	2½†	Am Stores	400	43¾	43½	43½	43
74	21½	2	Am Sugar Re	1600	62¾	61	62¾	61⅝
112¾	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	110	110	110	110
134¾	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	9800	124⅝	121½	124⅛	122
37⅝	10	..	Am Type F pf	50	25	25	25	25
43¼	10½	1	Am Wat W & E	9300	30½	29¾	30⅛	29¾
35⅞	9½	1	Am WW&E ct	3000	26¼	25½	25½	24⅝
17	3½	..	Am Woolen	5200	12⅜	11⅞	12½	12
61⅞	3½	..	Am Woolen	5200	12⅜	11⅞	12½	12
61⅞	3½	..	Am Woolen	5200	12⅜	11⅞	12½	12
61⅞	3½	..	Am Woolen pf	500	47½	46¾	47¼	47½
10⅞	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	1000	8½	7⅝	8¼	7⅞
66	20	..	Am Zinc L&S pf		55	55	55	..
23⅞	5	..	Anaconda Cop	38500	18⅛	16⅝	18⅛	17
15½	4⅛	..	Anaconda Wire	200	11	11	11	10
39¼	2½	.60	Anchor Cap	9200	35	23½	24¼	34
90	62½	6½	Anchor Cap pf		85	85	85	..
29¼	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	600	26	25½	25½	25¼
115	95	7	Archer Dan pf	10	113¼	113¼	113¼	..
7¾	1⅛	..	Armour Ill A	10000	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	5¼
5	¾	..	Armour Ill B	4900	3¾	3½	3⅝	3½
93	7	..	Armour Ill pf	5800	67⅞	65½	65	64
7	1⅛	..	Arnold Constable	1200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
20	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	900	14	14	14	14
80½	34⅜	..	Atchison T&SF	6500	62⅜	60	61¾	61½
79¾	50	3	Atchison pf	200	70	68½	68½	71½
59	16½	..	All Coast Line	1400	45½	44	45	44½
33⅞	4½	..	All Gulf&WI pf		27	27	27	..
31⅞	12⅜	1	All Refining	9000	24½	23⅜	24½	24
39½	9	..	Atlas Powder	800	27	26	27	28
10½	1½	..	Atlas Tack	500	9½	9½	9½	9½
84½	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	10900	58	52½	54¼	52⅝
8¾	⅞	..	Austin Nichols	600	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7
16⅜	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	34200	11	10¼	10⅞	10¾
—B—								
17⅝	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	33500	12¾	12	12¼	12½
60	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	300	43	39½	43	47½
37⅞	6¼	..	Balt & Ohio	27900	39	38	39	38
39¼	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	2200	29½	28	29½	28¼
40	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	200	35	34½	35	35
100¾	68⅝	7	Bangor & Ar pf	20	90½	90½	90½	91
7¼	⅜	..	Barker Bros	10	4½	4½	4½	4½
11	3	..	Barnsdall A	14900	9	8¾	9	8¾
27	7	..	Beatrice Cream	900	20¼	20	20	20
12½	3½	..	Belding Hem	2400	9	8⅝	9	8⅞
91½	62¼	4.09	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	88	88	88	88½
21½	6⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	12100	18¼	15⅝	16	15½
49¼	18⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	16800	35	30¾	33⅝	30¾
82	25⅜	..	Beth Steel pf	500	65½	65	65¼	64
29½	6¼	..	Bigelow Sanford	50	24⅞	24¾	24¾	..
19½	3½	..	Blaw Knox	2400	15⅝	15½	15⅝	15⅜
54½	9½	1	Bohn Alum & Br	2500	39	38½	39	37¾
37⅞	18	1.50	Borden	4600	33⅜	32	32½	32⅝
21⅝	5½	..	Borg Warner	2300	16⅜	15⅞	15⅞	15⅛
30	6	..	Boston & Maine	100	25	25	25	..
14⅜	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	4900	10½	9⅞	10	10¼
41¼	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	5400	32¼	30¾	32⅛	31
19⅝	3½	..	Brooklyn Oceanic	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6½
88½	63½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	600	83	83	83	82
18½	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	300	11¼	11	11	11
4¾	⅛	..	Bruns Terminal	1100	2¼	2	2¼	2
12⅝	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	900	8¾	8⅜	8⅝	8¼
37⅞	2¾	..	Bucyrus Erie cv pf	1200	12½	12	12½	12
9⅞	¾	..	Budd Mfg	5900	7⅛	6¾	7	6⅞
35	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	450	35	31½	33½	31¾
5¾	1	..	Budd Wheel	2000	4¾	4¼	4¼	4
13¼	2½	..	Bullard	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅝
13	1¾	..	Burns Bros pf	100	9	7⅞	9	8¾
20⅞	6½	.40	Burroughs Add	6100	15⅞	14⅞	15½	15½
8	1	..	Bush Terminal	100	4½	4½	4½	4⅜
4¼	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	400	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3⅜
7½	1¼	..	Butterick	200	4	4	4	4
43¼	8½	..	Byers	12900	31½	28¾	31½	28½
—C—								
34¾	7¾	..	Calif Packing	400	28	28⅝	28	26½
2¼	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	1000	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1¾
9⅝	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	6400	7½	6¾	7	6¾
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	14700	29¾	28¾	29¾	25½
20⅞	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	22500	17	16¾	17	17
35½	14	1	Cannon Mills	500	28½	28½	28½	29
103½	30½	..	Case Thresh	15700	70	64½	64¾	65
29¾	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	3800	32	30¾	31½	31
58⅞	14½	..	Celanese Corp	38000	39¾	39¼	39¾	35½
4⅞	⅜	..	Celotex vtc	600	2¾	2½	2¾	2¾
5⅞	1½	..	Celotex Co	400	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	4½
12¾	1½	..	Celotex Co pf	50	9½	9½	9½	9
41	14	1¼	Central Aguirre	500	34½	34½	34½	33¾
122	38	..	Central RR of NJ	100	91	91	91	..
11½	2	..	Century Ribbon	200	9¾	8⅞	8⅞	9¼
42⅞	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	21500	34⅞	29⅝	33½	29⅝
20⅞	7½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	400	11¼	11	11	10⅝
52½	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	2800	43	40½	41¼	39½
48	24⅜	2½	Chesapeak & Ohio	25000	43½	41⅝	42½	41⅞
8	1½	..	Chi & E Ill	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
8½	½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	5½
7⅞	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	3500	5½	5¼	5½	5¼
14⅞	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	2300	12⅛	11¾	12	11¼
11⅜	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	14500	10½	9¾	10¼	9⅞
18¼	1	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	5800	16¼	15½	15¾	15⅝
16	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	17600	12	11¼	11⅜	11¼
34¾	2	..	Chi &N west pf	1000	22½	22½	22½	22½
12⅜	2½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	2000	10⅜	10	10⅜	10⅜
10½	2	..	Chi tSP Min & O pf	10	10½	10½	10½	..
10⅛	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	2500	7¼	6⅝	6⅝	7¼
15	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	1300	10	9⅜	10	9
34	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	1300	24½	23	23½	23¾
21½	6	..	Chile Copper	50	17	16½	17	17¾
39⅜	7¾	..	Chrysler	58700	33¾	30⅝	33⅜	30¼
25	7½	2	City Ice &Fuel	1600	20½	20	20¼	20
72	43	6½	City Ice & F pf	20	68	60	60	60
3⅜	⅛	..	City Stores	5000	2½	2⅛	2⅜	2¼
8½	1½	..	City Stores A	20	6	6	6	6⅜
2½	⅛	..	City Stores vtc	1300	1½	1½	1½	1½
41½	10	1	Clett Peabody	300	30	30	30	31
122⅜	75	..	Colgate-Palm-P	2800	17⅜	16⅝	16⅝	16½
66	49	6	Colg-Palmer-P pf	100	86½	86½	86½	..
21	3	..	Collins & Aikman	4800	15¾	14	15¼	14½
51	15½	..	Colo & Southern	150	36	32	36	33
17⅜	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	4830	11½	10¼	10¼	10½
74½	40	.5	Columbia G pf A	10	70	70	70	..
28½	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	24600	21¼	20¼	21¼	20⅞
24½	6⅜	2	Columbia Pic vtc	500	19⅞	19½	19½	20¼
71½	23½	2	Columbian Carb	3700	52	49	52	49¾
18½	4	..	Comm Credit	1400	12	11½	11½	12
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	4600	33	32	33	31½
13⅞	8¼	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	700	91	91	91	91½
57½	9	.60	Comm Solvents	1406	33⅞	30½	33¾	30¼
6½	1⅜	..	Comwith & So	38500	4½	4	4¼	4
60½	21	6	Comwith &S 6pf	200	49¼	49	49¼	49⅞
11	2	..	Conde Nast Pub	100	7½	7½	7½	..
27¾	7¾	.60	Congoleum Nalfin	8800	20⅞	19¾	20⅞	20
14¾	3⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	300	9	8⅞	8⅞	9
64½	40	3.40	Consol Gas	11900	54¾	53	53⅝	53⅝
5½	2⅛	..	Consol Laundries	1400	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3½
15¾	5	..	Consol Oil	27800	11⅝	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛
10⅝	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	1000	6½	..	6½	8⅝
4¼	¼	..	Consol Textile	6000	2¼	2	2¼	2
10½	1¼	..	Container A	1300	7	6⅞	7	6⅞
4½	¼	..	Container B	1800	3	3	3	2¾
18¼	3	..	Cont Baking A	2400	11⅞	11¼	11¾	11½
1½	½	..	Cont Baking B	2700	2½	2¾	2¾	2⅝
4	1	..	Cont Can	3500	59¾	59½	59½	59¼
17½	3½	..	Cont Dis Fibre	100	13⅜	12⅝	12⅝	11¾
36	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	400	29¼	29	29	29
4	1	..	Con tMotors	8500	3¼	3⅜	3⅜	3½
21	4	..	Cont Oil	14700	15⅜	14⅛	15	14⅝
3800	78¼	78¼	78½	78¾				
10	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	..				
1800	54¾	53¾	54	..				
4700	44¼	41½	44¼	41⅝				
3800	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝				
200	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜				
2600	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	7½				
200	48¾	48	48	50				
11000	21¾	20¼	21¾	20¾				
200	8⅜	8¼	8¼	..				
8100	12	11½	12	11½				
5200	6¼	6	6	5⅞				
—I—								
12800	45½	43¼	44	44				
10100	65½	61	64⅜	60				
2000	58	55¼	58	55				
3800	7⅜	6⅞	7⅜	6⅝				
1200	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼				
1300	9	8½	8⅝	8¾				
400	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼				
100	118½	118½	118½	118				
3800	10⅜	10¼	10½	10¼				
500	9	8¾	9	8¾				
31500	19¼	17⅞	19¼	18½				
100	108	108	108	..				
10	17	17	17	16				
400	6	5¾	5¾	5				
1000	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼				
1200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼				
2000	14	14	14	14½				
400	23	22½	22½	23				
37800	26¾	25½	26¾	23				
300	13¾	13¾	13¾	..				
1800	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	..				
9100	6¾	6½	6¾	6¾				
800	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾				
3500	53¾	52¾	53¼	53				
1200	13¼	13	13¼	13				
1100	14¾	14¼	14¾	14¼				
1200	69¾	68¼	69¾	68¼				
6500	24	23	24	23				
6000	18¾	17¾	18¾	17¾				
100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾				
1200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾				
400	20¼	20	20	..				
1100	9	8¾	9	8¾				
100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾				
1000	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾				
100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾				
100	9½	9½	9½	..				
2000	2	2	2	2				
3100	19¾	18½	19	18¾				
60	102	102	102	103½				
6700	6¾	6¼	6¼	6½				
200	17	17	17	17½				
4000	4¾	4	4	4				
100	5	5	5	5¼				
1200	1½	1½	1½	1½				
100	9½	9½	9½	..				
1000	2	2	2	2				
100	8½	8½	8½	8½				
6700	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼				
30100	14⅝	14	14½	14¾				
100	5	5	5	5¼				
1200	13¼	13¼	13¼	13				
1200	1½	1½	1½	1½				
100	9½	9½	9½	..				
2000	2	2	2	2				
100	53	53	53	..				
12400	22¾	21¼	22¼	18				
500	9¼	9	9	9				
500	8½	8½	8½	8¾				
1200	6¼	5¾	6¼	5½				
21100	12½	11½	12⅜	12¼				
1200	2½	2½	2½	2½				
31200	27¾	26¼	27¾	27				
2700	38¼	38	37	37¼				
100	2	2	2	2				
1200	6¼	5¾	6¼	5¾				
2700	38¾	38	38¼	38				
1600	38	36½	37	37				
200	29	28½	29	29				
12600	57¾	55¾	57¾	56¾				
700	15½	15½	15½	16				
2700	13¾	13¾	13¾	14				
88100	27	25¾	26¾	26				
11900	14¼	14¼	14½	14¾				
2500	7¾	7	7¾	7¾				
7200	9½	9¼	9½	9				
1200	17¾

Financial: News and Comment

General Motors' Second Quarter Net Up Sharply

Earns 90c Share Compared With 11c First of Year —Sales Figure High

NEW YORK, July 26 (AP)—Net earnings of General Motors Corporation totaling $41,198,169 for April, May and June are announced, showing nearly a sixfold increase over the year's first quarter.

The second quarter earnings were 90 cents a common share, compared with 11 cents a share made possible by the first quarter's earnings of $6,870,007.

"The improvement in sales trend," said Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president, "has been so rapid in 1933 that it has been difficult to increase production from the previous low levels in order to have adequate stocks in the field to fully capitalize the increased sales possibilities."

Holdings of cash, United States Government and other marketable securities increased $64,777,077 from the first to second quarter.

In the second quarter of 1932 net earnings were $5,326,377 or 7 cents a common share.

For the first six months this year net earnings stood at $48,068,176, equivalent to $1.01 a share on the common stock, as compared with net of $15,019,404, or 24 cents a common share for the first half of 1932.

Second quarter net sales this year stood at $191,954,311 as compared with $147,134,818 for the corresponding quarter of 1932. Net sales for the first six months this year amounted to $311,954,474, as compared with $296,798,534 for the like period a year ago.

Holdings of cash, United States Government and other marketable securities on June 30, 1933, totaled $200,488,763, excluding $13,837,443 cash balances in closed banks. The cash item at the end of the previous quarter amounted to $135,711,686; on Dec. 31, 1932, it was $172,780,695; and as of June 30, 1932, it was $215,897,767.

At the end of the first half of 1933, net working capital amounted to $259,499,831, excluding cash balances in closed banks, as compared with $217,458,700 at the end of the first quarter, with $225,437,194 as of Dec. 31, 1932, and with $259,632,638 as of June 30, 1932.

For the first six months of the current year, General Motors dealers in the United States delivered to consumers 399,764 cars and trucks, an increase of 15.7 per cent over the first half of 1932. Sales to dealers in the United States during the first half of 1933 were 427,762 cars and trucks, a gain of 25.2 per cent over the like period a year ago.

Total sales to dealers, including Canadian sales and overseas shipments, stood at 498,622 units, as compared with 394,915 for the comparative period a year ago, an increase of 26.3 per cent.

Ingot Production Off While Scrap Prices Advance

Ingot production has declined for the second consecutive week and finished steel demand continues to taper, but the scrap market, always considered a sensitive barometer, has risen to new high levels for the year. Scrap prices have gone up in virtually all market centers except Chicago and St. Louis, says Iron Age, and advances of $1 at Philadelphia and 50c. at Pittsburgh have raised the Iron Age composite price of heavy melting scrap from $11.58 to $12.08 a gross ton.

It is possible that scrap may be anticipating a rebound in activity early in the fall, because most current indications are that a belated summer recession in steel demand has set in. The national average for steel ingot output has declined from 58 to 57 per cent of capacity, now being two points below the peak reached a fortnight ago.

While operations in most market centers have remained unchanged during the past week, the Chicago rate declined from 60 to 58 per cent and the Cleveland-Lorain average from 70 to 67 per cent.

Specifications for most of the lighter finished steel products continue to decline, but releases of bars, plates, shapes, pipe and wire products are growing and in some districts have prevented any decline in aggregate bookings.

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INTEREST BEGINS AUG. 1

Stock Exchanges' New Hours for Trading

By the Associated Press

New York, July 26

THE New York Stock Exchange, following the close of Tuesday's abbreviated session, announced that, until further notice, the trading hours on the Exchange would be from 11 a. m. to 2 p. m. and that no session would be held next Saturday.

Beginning Monday, the Exchange has been open from 12 noon to 3 p. m., in order to permit overworked commission houses and their employees to catch up with the huge amount of work which had accumulated during the previous week.

NEW YORK, July 26—The New York Curb Exchange has changed its trading hours to conform to those of the New York Stock Exchange. The exchange will be closed next Saturday.

Procter & Gamble Quarterly Profit 54 Cents a Share

CINCINNATI, July 26—Procter & Gamble Company and subsidiaries report for the quarter ended June 30, 1933, a net profit of $3,738,572 after depreciation, interest and other deductions, equal, after preferred dividends, to 54 cents a common share, compared with $2,451,052, or 34 cents a common share in the preceding quarter, when the first quarterly report was issued by the company.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1933, the net profit was $10,811,325 after depreciation, interest, federal taxes, advertising and special introductory work, equal, after preferred dividends, to $1.52 a share on the 6,410,000 shares of common, compared with $9,132,545, or $1.26 a common share, in the preceding fiscal year.

Gross sales for the year amounted to $102,463,645, compared with $142,421,659 in the previous year.

Current assets on June 30, last, amounted to $65,485,154 and current liabilities were $5,868,297, compared with $63,629,088 and $5,129,613, respectively, on June 30, 1932. Cash totaled $5,823,566, compared with $7,055,671 and United States Government and municipal securities were $18,605,295, compared with $14,469,237.

'We Do Our Part' Approval Voiced By Grigsby-Grunow

CHICAGO, July 26—"The Grigsby-Grunow Company is glad to be among the first to say to President Roosevelt and to our workers, 'We do our part,'" Leroi J. Williams, vice-president and general manager, said in a bulletin issued to employees today.

"Beginning Monday, July 31," Mr. Williams stated in the bulletin, "the minimum hour rate paid to our factory employees will be 40 cents an hour, and no factory employees excepting guards, watchmen and powerhouse employees, will work more than 35 hours a week. Also effective on the same date, the factory will go on a 35-hour week schedule. With this new schedule the factory will not be in operation on Saturday and Sunday." The company at present is employing approximately 4000 workers.

American Ice Second Quarter Net Higher

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 26—Net profits of American Ice Company for the second quarter ending June 30 were $420,418, comparing with $341,634 for this period last year.

The company's improved current position is reflected in current assets as of June 30 of $3,496,125 and current liabilities of $2,055,918, comparing with current assets a year ago of $3,754,500 and current liabilities of $3,800,477. Bank loans amounted to $700,000 compared with $1,900,000 a year ago. Cash item was $808,686 compared with $713,495 last year.

Youngstown Sheet & Tube Raises Workers' Salaries

CLEVELAND, July 26—Salaried employees of Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company will receive a further increase in pay, President Purnell stated. On July 16 it increased wages 15 per cent with a minimum of 40 cents an hour.

"The company adjusted many salary rates effective July 1 by 10 per cent increase, and, in keeping with the steel code, plans such further adjustments in salaries as will average a 15 per cent increase after giving consideration to the recent advance for many salaried employees," he said.

International Securities

Report of International Securities Corporation of America for the six months ended May 31 states that, based on market quotations and allowance for outstanding bonds and debentures, net assets were equal to $24.97 a share on preferred May 31, leaving no asset value for class A and class B common. On Nov. 30, last, and on May 31, 1932, the company reported no asset value in liquidation on a market basis applicable to preferred or to class A or class B common.

Associated Gas & Electric

Electric output of Associated Gas & Electric System for the week ended July 15, excluding sales to other utilities, was 53,178,089 k. w. h., an increase of 16 per cent over the like week last year. Gas output totaled for the week 277,934,100 cubic feet, a decrease of 1-10th of 1 per cent from like week last year.

Curtis Publishing Co. Net

PHILADELPHIA, July 26—Curtis Publishing Company reports for the six months ended June 30 net of $1,500,726 after charges or $1.66 a share on 900,000 shares of $7 preferred, compared with $4,978,726, or $1.93 a share on 1,800,000 no-par common shares after preferred dividend requirements in first half of 1932.

Prices Continue To Hold Up Well In Wool Market

Trade Considers Future With Much Optimism—Noteworthy Imports

The inherent stability of the wool market has been demonstrated again during the last week. When prices of other commodities, and especially of the securities markets, became violently reactionary, wool has yielded not at all, in price.

To be sure, the market has been less active, which was due quite as much to the fact that such heavy commitments have been made by the manufacturers—that a "breathing spell" was in order—as to the general unsettlement of markets for the time being. Nevertheless, the wool market has been by no means inactive these last seven days.

Interest in both medium and fine wools has been of fair proportions, and it is clear that the various divisions of the industry regard the future with no inconsiderable optimism. Medium wools are especially strong, and sales have been made at prices which show a slight advance over the preceding week.

The market for quarter and three-eighths combing wools is particularly firm, and sales are reported in the range of 35@36 cents in the grease for good Ohio-Michigan types of wool and similar, which is equivalent to 62@63 cents, clean basis for the lower and 67@68 cents for the higher grade.

Half-Blood Firms

For half-blood and delaine wools of the Ohio type, 32 cents is the general firm asking price. Sales have been made of these qualities at 32 cents in quantity. The position of these wools is so sound that further commitments are being made in the country sections at 30 to 31 cents or better for the choicer wools and 31 to 32 cents flat is said to have been paid for the medium accumulations. Some of the country dealers are asking even more money for their holdings, and replacements have now become a serious problem for the dealers in the seaboard markets.

Sales of territory and Texas wools have been of fair proportions during the week. Choicest fine staple graded wools have been sold in the clean range of 78 to 80 cents, with best original bag fine staple territory clips and the best 12-months Texas wools commanding 77 to 78 cents, clean basis.

Medium territory wools, of course, have been in an especially strong position, like the fleece wools, and sales of quarter and three-eighths combing types have been made at around 65 cents, clean basis, for the quarter combings and at about 70 cents clean for the three-eighths. Stocks of these wools are low, and this fact has been responsible for the sudden movement to import wools from abroad.

There have been noteworthy imports of foreign wools these last few weeks, including especially wools of the medium to low crossbred order, both worsted and woolen wools. In the latter category, there have been fairly heavy importations of sliped wools suitable for scouring for the woolen trade. At Boston, alone, last week, 2,607,963 pounds of all descriptions were imported for immediate consumption compared with 2,550,979 pounds the preceding week. These two weeks are the largest recorded since such importations were first put on the statistical blotter at the Customs House in 1929. They reflect the narrowing stocks of wool in the hands of dealers and farmers; indeed, it is calculated that not less than 40 per cent of the new 1933 wool clip already has passed into consuming channels.

Results of Imports

This import movement is bound to be accelerated with the continuance of good domestic business in wool goods, since stocks of wool here are usually reduced considering the time of the year and demand abroad is evidently improving as well as in this country. Meanwhile advices received in the wool trade here indicate prospects of a greatly reduced clip all over the world.

Purchases of wool at the London Colonial wool auctions for this country were only 2000 bales, compared with 62,000 bales for the British and 66,500 bales for the Continental trade, with some 45,000 bales carried forward. Purchases, doubtless, would have been larger, except for the sharp rise in sterling.

Wools suited to the woolen mill trade are getting rather low in price. Sales of fine A supers have been made at 75 cents and double A wools are quotable all the way from 80@85 cents according to the wool.

Noils are in fair request at around 60 cents for good fine stocks. Medium noils are firm at 48@50 cents for good to choice quarter bloods and around 52@53 cents for good three-eighths.

Carpet wools are steady with demand moderate. Importations of carpet wool have been fairly heavy of late.

Mohair is less active but very firm in price.

Manufacturers are disposed to wait a bit before pressing for further business in the finished fabrics until the new code of fair competition in the wool textile industry shall have been approved by President Roosevelt.

Southern California Edison

LOS ANGELES, July 26—Southern California Edison Company reports for the 12 months ended June 30, 1933, net profit of $11,967,920 after taxes, interest, depreciation, etc., equal, after preferred dividends, to $1.49 a share (par $25) on the 3,230,263 average common shares outstanding during the period. This compares with $14,923,857, or $2.37 a share on 3,249,843 average common shares, for 12 months ended June 30, 1932.

Fisk Rubber Strike On

CHICOPEE, Mass., July 26 (AP)—Practically all production ceased at the Fisk Rubber Corporation plant here today as the result of a strike of 300 tire makers which disrupted schedules and caused most of the 2000 production department employees to remain away. The situation was complicated by the action of a group of maintenance men who joined the strikers.

Nearly $5,000,000 Earnings Reported by U. S. Steel Corp.

Striking Contrast With Huge Deficit of Preceding Quarter—Most of Improvement Occurs in June —Pays 50-Cent Quarterly Dividend

NEW YORK, July 26 (AP)—Out of the red on operating results for the first time since the end of 1931, the United States Steel Corporation reports net earnings of nearly $5,000,000 for the June quarter after deduction of ordinary operating expenses.

The corporation also announced the declaration of another dividend of 50 cents a share on the preferred stock, payable Aug. 30, to stockholders of Record Aug. 1. Similar payments were ordered in the last two quarters. Prior to that period the stock received the $7 annual rate to which it is entitled. Dividends on the issue are cumulative.

The actual earnings for the period after operating costs, expenses for ordinary repairs, maintenance and taxes, amounted to $4,881,554. This compared with an operating deficit of $3,796,473 in the March quarter and $3,362,736 in the corresponding period last year.

Because the corporation followed its traditional policy of generous writeoffs for depreciation and depletion of plants, ore reserves and other physical property, the final result for the quarter was a deficit of $8,627,367. Nevertheless, this was a strikingly favorable showing in comparison with the preceding quarter and the comparable 1932 period, for which the deficits amounted to $16,730,271 and $20,452,173, respectively.

The statement disclosed that virtually all of the improvement in the corporations business which was translated into net earnings occurred in June. In that month, it was announced by Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the board, net earnings, before depreciation and other charges, came to $4,165,870, with a final deficit of only $488,729, compared with a net loss of $4,687,290 in the like month last year.

The robust recovery in the corporation's earning power in that month, was made equally striking by the sharp stepup in mill schedules from an average of 20.4 per cent in April to 36.1 per cent for June.

Belief that the corporation has prospects for further long strides toward a level of earnings which will show a surplus for the security holders was strengthened by the statement of chairman Taylor that the corporation's operations for July will average about 53 per cent of capacity.

Wage increases, adding an estimated $2,000,000 month to the corporation's pay roll, will, of course, have their effect on profits, but as against this factor the corporation will have the benefit of higher prices for steel products, effective on third-quarter business.

The World's Business

The Silver Senator

SENATOR KEY PITTMAN is assured of a niche in history alongside William Jennings Bryan as the friend of silver. The treaty which has just been signed in London between silver holding and silver producing countries is a personal triumph for him. Never has he lost sight of the great need of his Nevadan constituents for a better price for silver. In his battle he has had the unwavering support of a most influential silver bloc. This is not composed solely of the silver producing states and the silver interests. Agriculture in the United States has always been pro-silver. Whenever farm prices slip, American agriculture traces the responsibility to a shortage in the purchasing medium, and since Bryan's time, has been firmly convinced that this shortage can only be remedied by allying silver to gold as the basis of money. Such an arrangement would be bimetallism. In March the bimetallists had almost won over Congress. Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana was the spearhead. A resolution under his name, which would have inaugurated such a régime, was, in the circumstances, so narrowly defeated in the Senate that the President felt called upon to ask Congress to vest inflationary powers in him. This he did through Senator Elmer Thomas. Perhaps bimetallism reached its high-water mark in the defeat of the Wheeler resolution and its subsequent over-shadowing by the inflation bill bearing Senator Thomas's name. None can tell. It all depends upon the definition of President Roosevelt's at present undefined monetary policy. One of his currency advisers, Professor G. F. Warren, whose opinions were given on this page yesterday, seems to favor an "amalgam" dollar; that is, a dollar based on so much gold and so much silver. This is called symetallism, as distinguished from bimetallism, which would base the dollar on so much gold or so much silver. Getting back to Senator Pittman, however, this Senator is not a crusader in the sense of being doctrinaire. He has no fixed ideas save the general ambition to do something for silver. He has never been an "all-or-nothing" protagonist. A hard-headed business man, he has suited his program to the occasion, and, sensing that he would not get very far at the London conference with symetallism or bimetallism he has aimed at a more modest goal. The present treaty is the result. Its signature must have been, as he said, "the most dramatic moment in my life." In a parley singularly barren of results, he brings back to the United States its most tangible fruit.

* * *

The Silver Treaty

A better price for silver seems assured by the terms of the new treaty. As has been stated for the last 2½ years in this newspaper, the extraordinary handicap suffered by silver has been the competition between mined silver and metal owned by government treasuries which has been either demonetized or debased. Countries have been either giving up silver coinage or reducing the silver content of their silver coins. Consequently much silver has become surplus. Producers have thus had to share their markets with treasuries. India is the greatest holder of demonetized silver. It now promises to limit sales to a specific amount. Much of the silver saved by the treasuries in debasing their silver coinage has already been disposed of. But Spain still has a treasury full of it. So Spain will abide by an understanding similar to India's. On their part the silver producers—Mexico, United States, Peru, Canada, and Australia—agree to withdraw from the market 35,000,000 ounces a year for four years. This is the price that the silver producers have had to pay for an agreement from the silver-holding countries. It is rather a stiff price as will be seen from silver statistics. World production from the mines amounts to around 200,000,000 ounces. Hence the output to be held off the market works out at 15 per cent.

* * *

The Price of Agreement

The price to be paid by the governments depends upon how the agreement is interpreted. The producers do not engage to keep 35,000,000 of ounces off the market. The governments seem to assume that responsibility. According to the treaty, Australia, Canada, the United States, Mexico, and Peru "shall . . . purchase or otherwise arrange for withdrawing from the market" this huge supply. Judging from Senator Pittman's record, the United States Government will purchase silver. How much? It will be a percentage of 35,000,000 ounces determined by agreement among the five nations. Presumably the share will correspond to the share of world output. Bratter's "silver market dictionary" gives average national ratios of production as follows:

Mexico	42%
United States	21
Canada	10
Peru	7
Australia	4

On such a basis, the United States Government would have to buy about 7,000,000 ounces a year for four years. At, say, 35 cents an ounce, this would amount to about $2,500,000 annually. As for the other nations, the likeliest arrangement is that the producers will be asked to coöperate in withholding stocks. As it happens, many of these producers are American. American capital is reputed to control 75 per cent of the world's silver mine and refinery output.

* * *

China's Place

China's rôle in the treaty may appear puzzling. China is neither a holder nor a producer. As the only great country left on the silver standard it is the world's leading buyer. Why, then, does China promise "not to sell silver resulting from demonetized coins for four years"? The reason is that the silver world has long been troubled by the recommendation of the Kemmerer mission to China in 1928 that China should go on the gold standard. Such a transition would mean that China would disrupt silver as violently and as uncertainly as India. It would have to sell its centuries-old silver store in order to buy gold. There is no chance for many years, however, that China will abandon its present currency system. Senator Key Pittman did not want to take any chances.

* * *

The Largest Bank

One side issue of the decline in the exchange value of the dollar is that it has made the Midland Bank the largest bank in the world in point of resources. This was its position prior to 1930. In that year the Chase National Bank overtook it. The lapse of the pound off the gold standard reënforced Chase's premier position. Now, with the pound recovered in terms of the dollar, the Midland Bank's resources of £464,492,667 reckoned at $4.70, total $2,183,115,535, while those of the Chase National Bank amount to $1,727,182,164. Midland is headed by Mr. Reginald McKenna, former British Chancellor of the Exchequer, one of the most challenging critics of existing central banking standards in Britain. In 1925 he opposed the return of the pound to the gold standard at the pre-war ratio of $4.86. He is a constant advocate of "manger money" in the interest of a stable commodity price lever. And his annual speeches always contain something new and thought-provoking—probably too much so for the comfort of "the old lady of Threadneedle Street," or the Bank of England. H. B. E.

Business Still Rising Rapidly In New England

Index at Highest Level Since 1931—Cotton and Wool Lead

Business activity in New England continued its sharp upward movement in June, according to the New England council's index, and now stands at 86.9. This is an increase of 12.9 points over May, and the index is now at the highest level it has reached since August of 1931, and is 32.3 points above June of last year.

Every component of the index took part in the upward movement between May and June, with cotton consumption and wool consumption making the largest advances. Shoe production also showed improvement after allowance for seasonal change and growth. Carloadings, power production and steel ingot production improved materially.

Weekly statistics for July indicate continued improvement during this month.

The volume of New England bank debits for the week ending July 19 was 8.5 per cent above the preceding week and 18.4 per cent above the like week of last year. Power production in New England in the week ending July 8 was 22.7 per cent above a year ago and in the week ending July 15 this margin had increased to 26.0 per cent.

In the United States as a whole during the week of July 15 power production was 16.4 per cent above last year.

Car loadings in New England continue to increase in volume and in the last week for which statistics are available were about 15 per cent above the like week of 1932.

Southern Textile Industry Operating Heavy Schedule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 26—The textile industry of this section is operating on a heavy schedule and is more active at the present time than has been the case in many months, it has been learned from leading manufacturers.

With the rise in commodity prices and the general belief that cotton goods will continue to increase in price, buyers have become a great deal more active in the past weeks and business has been definitely "on the upgrade," it was declared. A large number of textile workers have been given employment, and the prospects are good for much better conditions when the fair trade code of the industry is placed in effect, according to the opinion expressed by a number of textile leaders.

The code, which was prepared in coöperation with the Government's national recovery administration, has received much praise from manufacturers and from employees. The minimum wage scale, it was pointed out, will make it possible for a number of the workmen to make more and will bring the average weekly wage up to a higher level. Thus, the purchasing power of thousands of the textile workers throughout the country will be definitely increased and merchants, along with all other business men should notice an upturn in business soon after the provisions of the code are placed in effect.

Local textile leaders described the code as a result of a fine spirit of coöperation on the part of the manufacturers, of others interested in the industry and of the consuming public.

Boston & Maine Opens Repair Shop

CONCORD, N. H., July 26 (AP)—The reëmployment of a large force of men and expenditure of $400,000 on freight car repair work is announced by the Boston & Maine Railroad after a conference with city officials.

About 200 workers who have been practically idle for two years will return to work, and $150,000 of the $400,000 will go toward wages for them.

The railroad also announced the reopening of the passenger car repair shops on Aug. 1 with the employment of 220 men.

Kraft Phoenix Plans 30 P. C. Rise in Advertisng

NEW YORK, July 26—A 30 per cent increase in his advertising appropriation to be used in part immediately for 500,000 agate line campaign in newspapers throughout the country was announced today by Kraft Phoenix Corporation of Chicago.

The increase, which will be added to an advertising budget already the largest in the history of the company, was prompted by general business conditions, officials of the company said.

Jones & Laughlin Steel Loss

PITTSBURGH, July 26—Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation reports for the six months ended June 30, 1933, net loss of $3,743,446 after taxes, interest, depreciation and depletion, compared with net loss of $4,509,940 in the first quarter of 1932. For the quarter ended June 30, 1933, net loss was $1,682,801, compared with net loss of $2,060,645 in the preceding quarter and net loss of $2,110,851 in the June quarter of 1932.

U. S. Leather Co. Net

U. S. Leather Company reports for the quarter ended June 30, 1933, net income of $275,411 after depreciation, taxes, etc., compared with a net loss of $391,085 in the June quarter of 1932. For the six months ended June 30, 1933, net income was $132,158, compared with net loss of $414,259 in the first half of 1932.

American & General Securities

Report of American & General Securities Corporation for the six months ended May 31 states that asset value in liquidation under charter provisions of class A common, based on market quotations May 31, was $8.73 a share, compared with $6.99 on class A Nov. 30, 1932, and $5.62 on class A May 31, 1932.

Earnings Improvement For New Haven Road

By the Associated Press

THE New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad today reported a surplus of $30,327 after interest charges for the month of June.

This was an improvement of $424,823 over May and an increase of $209,543 over June, 1932.

June was the first month in which an increase in total revenues has been shown, as compared with a corresponding month of the previous year, since December, 1929. Freight revenue for June, as compared with the corresponding month of 1932, increased $462,681. Passenger revenue decreased $297,503.

For the first six months of 1933 gross revenues were $31,764,364, a decrease, compared with the previous year, of $8,041,898.

Output of Power For Week Again Shows Large Gain

NEW YORK, July 26 (AP)—Electric power output last week continued at a level sharply above that of the previous year, and in excess of the preceding week.

The percentage increase amounted to 15.4 per cent compared with the peak rise of 16.4 per cent for the previous week. Output, as reported by the Edison Electric Institute, was 1,654,424,000 kilowatt hours against 1,648,339,000 in the week ended July 15 and 1,433,993,000 in the like period last year.

Failure of the percentage rise to top that shown in the previous week marked the first break in the progressively expanding gain in output since the trend turned early in May.

Outturn in the major geographic regions held its margin of improvement over last year with the exception of the southern states and Middle Atlantic states. Increase in the southern division dropped to 18.6 per cent from 25.8 per cent the week before. New England was up 27.1 per cent against 26 per cent; Middle Atlantic, up 11.7 against 12.2; Central Industrial, up 19.2, unchanged; Pacific Coast, up 8 against 5.3 per cent.

Pacific Lighting Corp. Earns $2.94 A Share for Year

Pacific Lighting Corp. reports for the 12 months ended June 30 net income available for dividends of $5,735,011. After deduction of preferred dividends amounting to $999,179, the balance of $4,735,832 was equal to $2.94 a share on the 1,608,631 shares of common stock. These earnings compare with net available for dividends of $7,766,613 in the 12 months ended June 30, 1932, which after preferred dividends of $882,246, left $4,825,893 for the common stock, or $4.28 a share.

Consolidated balance sheet dated June 30, 1933 shows current assets totaling $16,749,495, of which cash and call loans amounted to $10,371,480. Current liabilities were $12,987,470. A year ago on the same date current assets were $15,544,775 and current liabilities $9,191,548.

Railway Operating Income Up Sharply

NEW YORK, July 26 (AP)—The first 20 railroads to issue June reports showed aggregate net operating income amounting to $16,144,000, as compared with $4,890,000 for June, 1932, an increase of 230 per cent. In May of this year, net operating income of the same carriers was $11,807,000, an increase of 97.2 per cent over the $5,987,000 reported for the corresponding month of 1932.

Gross revenues in June totaled $70,109,000 for the 20 roads; as compared with $60,016,000 a year ago, a gain of 16.8 per cent. Gross revenues in May were $65,081,000, an advance of 2 per cent over the $63,761,000 reported for May, 1932.

Westinghouse Air Brake Reports Loss of $299,861

PITTSBURGH, July 26—Westinghouse Air Brake Company reports for the quarter ended June 30 net loss of $299,861 after charges, compared with net income of $17,290 or less than 1 cent a share on 3,107,329 no-par shares, excluding shares in treasury, in the preceding quarter and net of $222,934 or seven cents a share on 3,172,111 shares a year before.

For the six months ended June 30 net loss was $282,571 after charges, compared with a net income of $602,528 or 19 cents a share on 3,172,111 shares a year before.

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Low-Cost Goods Soon to Vanish, Says Economist

Retail Rise Coming—Cost of Living Still 3.4 P. C. Under Year Ago

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 26—In the face of the fact that raw materials had practically doubled over the levels current the previous year, the cost of living on June 15, 1933, was 3.4 per cent lower than on June 15, 1932, C. T. Revere, economist of Munds, Winslow & Potter, points out in a discussion of "Price Levels and Buying Power." The estimate of the cost of living is based on the index of the Department of Labor.

"The important fact to bear in mind," says Mr. Revere, "is that while nation-wide buying power has been enormously increased by the rise in commodity and security prices, our retail establishments still are selling countless finished products on the basis of depression lows. The same thing applies to many industrial products, particularly automobiles and farm implements.

"In brief, a bale of cotton or a bushel of wheat today probably will buy more of the products of industry than at any time within the last generation.

"These bargain levels necessarily cannot permanently endure. The time is not far distant when living costs in terms of industrial products must advance sharply, owing to the higher costs resulting from the operation of the National Industrial Recovery Act and the processing tax imposed on certain commodities.

"When the public generally comes to recognize more clearly the existence of present bargains and the imminence of a substantial rise, we do not believe it will be long before these finished goods, made out of low-cost raw materials, under old working conditions, will be cleaned up. For a time, at least, these stocks will serve to cushion the effect of the advancing tendency.

"Such a movement, depleting the stocks of finished goods and making its call on the output of factories and mills can hardly fail to find expansion in spreading employment, mounting buying power, and the endless ramifications that will reach out a constructive and helpful hand to all forms of industrial endeavor.

"Just as declining commodity prices visited upon us all the distress and misery of depression, so we expect the buying power emanating from higher prices to aid us and maintain us on the way to expanding prosperity."

Mr. Revere further points out that in looking back at the moving causes of the depression that reduced world buying power to a minimum and put millions on the unemployment roll, it is found that the initial impetus came from the decline in commodity prices, the warning signal being furnished by the collapse of coffee prices in Brazil as far back as the early autumn of 1929.

Irish Free State Certificate Issue Rate Much Lower

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—The Irish Free State is making its third issue of savings certificates, the second issue having been suspended in May this year as it was realized that the rate of compound interest being paid, namely £4.2s.9d per cent, was too high having regard to the existing conditions of the money market.

The term of the present issue is 12 years as compared with 10 years for the second issue, and the rate is to be £3.1.5 per cent which is similar to that on British Savings Certificates. The maximum holding, too, is reduced from 500 to 350. Up to the close of the second issue certificates of a cash value of £10,544,318 had been issued.

Inland Steel Reports Improvement Over 1932

CHICAGO, July 26—Inland Steel Co. and subsidiaries report for the quarter ended June 30, 1933, a net profit of $25,761 after interest, taxes, depreciation, etc., equal to two cents a share on the 1,200,000 shares, compared with a net loss of $1,012,053 in the preceding quarter and a not loss of $619,982 in the June quarters of 1932.

For the six months ended June 30, 1933, net loss of $986,292, compared with a net loss of $1,440,523 in the first half of 1932.

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Sarah H. Palfrey Defeats Alice I. Marble 6—1, 6—2

Baroness Maud Levi Also Advances Winning From Virginia B. Rice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 26—Sarah H. Palfrey scored the sensational victory of this morning's play in the women's singles at the Seabright invitation lawn tennis tourney when she eliminated Alice I. Marble of San Francisco, who has been sweeping through the eastern tourneys with great success. The Brookline girl captured the match by a score of 6—2, 6—0, and did not lose a service game in the entire match. Miss Marble held her own service at the start though Miss Palfrey was handling it well. But after the score reached two-all the California girl faltered and though practically all her service games went to deuce, she dropped each in turn for the balance of the match.

Three placements where the ball hit the cord of the net and just dropped over accounted for the last three games of the final set, and a tendency to double fault also played a part in Miss Marble's loss.

Helen H. Jacobs and Josephine N. Cruickshank upheld the prestige of California by winning in straight sets.

Miss Jacobs defeated Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, the former Californian, 6—1, 6—2, while Marjorie L. Sachs of Cambridge, Mass., was eliminated by the Santa Ana player, 6—4, 6—4.

Baroness Levi continued her victorious career, this time at the expense of Virginia B. Rice of Boston. The latter made a hard fight but the power drives of the Baroness finally prevailed at 6—4, 10—8.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RUMSON, N. J., July 26 — Baroness Levi broke through the ranks of the selected group for the United States team in the Wightman Cup series next week, when she defeated Carolin Babcock of Los Angeles, third ranking player of the United States, and second seeded player of the tournament, yesterday, on the courts of the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club, in the second round of the women's singles, in convincing style, after losing the first set. The former Chicago girl, who learned her tennis in Italy, showed greatly improved form, and her sharply driven shots, bordering on chops, wore down the steadiness of Miss Babcock, after the latter had won the first set with ease, and the Baroness ultimately triumped by a score of 1—6, 6—3, 6—4. It is likely that she will be added to the cup squad already designated.

While this was the only real surprise result, several more of the matches threatened disaster to the higher ranking players, as Virginia B. Rice of Boston, dropped the initial set of her match against Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr., who ranks twentieth, while the New Englander is ninth, and several others were carried to extra games by their lesser opponents.

Frank A. Parker, seeded second, displayed the form which his recent success indicated, yesterday, for the first time on grass, as he eliminated the last of the British contingent, Grady C. Frank, a lefthander of promise, from the singles, defeating him by a score of 6—0, 6—3. He ran the first 10 games without losing one, but then began to experiment with chops, and short drop shots, and dropped three games of the next five before ending the battle. Sidney B. Wood Jr., the leading favorite, also experienced difficulty in defeating Percy L. Kynaston, who carried the former Wimbledon winner to 36 games before Wood won at 7—5, 13—11.

John Hope Doeg, former United States and present club champion, continued his play with fair success, defeating Karl F. Kamrath, one of the best of the intercollegiate group, 7—5, 6—4.

The British players also proved of small consequence in the doubles, which was started yesterday, only one of the three teams, James W. Nuthall and Peter S. Young, surviving the day. The veteran pair of many years of Seabright play, Dean Mathey and Karl H. Behr, were also eliminated at the hands of a pick-up team, Hal Surface and Sam Lee.

All the events were brought to the quarterfinals, and the women's doubles reached the semifinal round. The summary:

Seabright Invitation Lawn Tennis Tournament

Women's Singles—Second Round

Helen H. Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif., defeated Mae Ceurvorst, Wichita, Kansas, 6—1, 7—5.
Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Grace Surber, New York, 6—2, 10—8.
Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., defeated Norma Taubele, New York, 6—4, 6—3.
Marjorie L. Sachs, Cambridge, Mass., defeated Alice C. Francis, Orange, N. J., 9—7, 6—4.
Baroness Levi, New York, defeated Carolin Babcock, Los Angeles, 1—6, 6—3, 6—4.
Virginia B. Rice, Boston, defeated Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr., Rye, N. Y., 3—6, 6—2, 6—4.
Alice I. Marble, San Francisco, defeated Bonnie R. Miller, Los Angeles, 6—2, 6—2.
Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., defeated Carolyn Roberts, New York, 6—1, 8—6.

Women's Doubles—First Round

Dr. Esther Bartosh and Elizabeth Deike defeated Clare Prentice and Mrs. Eliot Coleman, 6—0, 6—4.

Second Round

Miss Jacobs and Miss Palfrey defeated Mrs. Gershon Hirsch and Dorothea Swartz, 6—3, 6—2.
Miss Cruickshank and Miss Marble defeated Dr. Bartosh and Miss Deike, 6—1, 8—6.
Miss Rice and Miss Sachs defeated Mrs. W. V. Hester and Mrs. Lamme, 6—4, 6—3.
Jane Sharp and Miss Taubele defeated Miss Ceuvorst and Baroness Levi, 7—5, 6—2.

Men's Singles—Second Round

Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, defeated Percy L. Kynaston, New York, 7—5, 13—11.
Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, Ga., defeated Robert Bryan, Chattanooga, Tenn., 4—6, 8—6, 6—3.
Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated Wilmer M. Hines, Columbia, S. C., 6—2, 6—3.
Samuel H. Gilpin 2d., Philadelphia, defeated J. Upshur Moorhead, Washington, D. C., 6—1, 6—4.
Frank A. Parker, Milwaukee, Wis., defeated Grady C. Frank, England, 6—0, 6—3.
Manuel Alonso, New York, defeated Martyn Buxby, Miami, Fla., 6—4, 1—6, 6—4.
Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated John McDiarmid, Fort Worth, Texas, 6—3, 6—3.
John H. Doeg, Rumson, defeated Karl F. Kamrath, Austin, Texas, 7—5, 6—4.

Men's Doubles—First Round

Bryan and MacDiarmid defeated B. K. Burnett and W. K. Moss, 6—1, 6—3.
Sam Lee and Hal Surface defeated W. M. Washburn and A. W. MacPherson, 4—6, 6—4, 8—6.
Shields and Parker defeated G. F. Roll and Ray Palmer Jr., 3—6, 6—2, 6—3.
Peter S. Young and James W. Nuthall defeated Moorhead and Harris B. Fisher Jr., 5—7, 6—4, 6—4.
Wood and Mangin defeated W. T. Tilden 3d and H. H. Lott Jr., 7—5, 7—5.
Buxby and Henry Prusoff defeated Karl H. Behr and Dean Mathey, 6—2, 9—7.
Doeg and Grant defeated R. A. Covington and Lindley W. Tiers Jr., 6—4, 6—2.
Kamrath and Hines defeated Douglas G. Freshwater and Frank, 6—4, 6—4.

Langridge Scores 'Double' in Cricket

By the Canadian Press

Manchester, Eng., July 26

JAMES LANGRIDGE, able all-round star of the Sussex eleven, became the first player to achieve the "double" in first-class cricket this season in the England-West Indies test match yesterday, when he smashed seven West Indies second-innings wickets for eight runs apiece.

The "double" is 1000 runs and 100 wickets.

Rogers Hornsby To Manage Browns

ST. LOUIS, July 26 (AP)—Phil Ball, owner of the St. Louis Browns, today announced signing of Rogers Hornsby as manager for the remainder of this season, 1934 and 1935. Hornsby succeeds Bill Killefer, who resigned recently.

Ball made his announcement as soon as President John Heydler of the National League had informed the St. Louis Cardinals, with whom Hornsby has been playing this season, that all clubs in the league had waived on Hornsby's services. As the Browns are in last place they had first claim to Hornsby under baseball law.

While no details of the contract were made public, it was understood that Hornsby will be given more authority than any other manager Ball has had. Ball will retain the owner's right to do what he wants with his property, but Hornsby will have entire charge in the contemplated rebuilding of the Browns and will be responsible to no one except Ball.

Hornsby, who wore a Cardinal uniform yesterday, coaching on the first base line on Frank Frisch's first day as manager of the Redbirds, will take charge of the Browns within a day or two. The Browns are in Detroit today and it is probable Hornsby will leave tomorrow night for Chicago to take over the reins in the first game of a series with the White Sox.

In assuming management of the Browns, Hornsby, a stormy petrel of baseball, is taking his fourth managerial job and his first position in the American League. Previously he directed the Cards, Braves and Cubs.

Dorade Is Second At Halfway Point in Race

GOLEEN, Ire., July 26 (AP)—Roderick and Olin J. Stephen's American racing yacht Dorade today rounded Fastnet Rock, half-way point of the Cowes-Fastnet ocean race, in second place in the annual international competition.

The British yacht Flame led the racing fleet back toward Cowes 2½ hours ahead of Dorade with the British Lexia in third place.

Two other American entries, the Grenadier, owned and sailed by Henry and Sherman Morss and W. T. Barnum's Brilliant were five and seven hours, respectively, behind Dorade. The other British entry, the Royal Engineer Club's Ilex, was unreported when the others cleared the rock.

The boats apparently had been finding light airs as they had been unreported since passing the Lizard on Monday. The fleet sailed from Cowes Saturday.

Drives Out of the County

LONGVIEW, Texas (AP)—Even players who never pushed a drive 200 yards from the tee can "hit them from county to county" over the Longview golf course. A creek running through the layout divides Harrison from Gregg County.

Giants Sell Tackle

NEW YORK, July 26 (AP)—The New York Giants of the National Football League yesterday announced the sale of George Munday, Giant Tackle of Emporia, Kan., Teachers College, to the recently organized Cincinnati Reds.

Pirates Twice Best Chicago to Tighten Senior League Race

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	53	36	.596
Chicago	53	42	.558
Pittsburgh	51	43	.543
Boston	47	45	.511
St. Louis	47	45	.511
Cincinnati	41	53	.436
Brooklyn	37	80	.425
Philadelphia	37	52	.416

Results July 25

Pittsburgh 4, Chicago 3.
Pittsburgh 4, Chicago 1.
St. Louis 3, Cincinnati 1.
Only games scheduled.

The National League baseball race became tighter yesterday when the third-place Pittsburgh Pirates captured both ends of a doubleheader with the second-place Chicago Cubs. The double victory left the Buccs only a game and a half behind the Cubs and 4½ contests in back of the New York Giants who are leading. The Pirates made 14 hits in the first game yesterday, including doubles by Piet, Comorosky and Lindstrom. Steve Swetonic started in the box, but failed to go the route. Chicago's star right-hander, Lon Warneke, pitched seven innings. Hal Smith pitched five-hit ball for the Buccs in the other game and was never in serious trouble. Lindstrom made three hits behind him and drove in two runs.

St. Louis made Frankie Frisch's début as manager a successful one yesterday by defeating the Cincinnati Reds, 3 to 1. Unable to play because of a mishap, Frisch coached from the third-base line. Jess Haines pitched brilliant ball for the Cardinals. He yielded only six scattered hits and did not walk a man. The Cardinals made good use of their seven safeties, most of which came while Larry Benton was working for the Reds. Martin and Orsatti each hit a double and single for the Cards in four trips to the plate. The scores by innings:

At Pittsburgh—First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	x	—	4	14	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	—	3	10	0

Batteries—Swetonic, Hoyt and Grace, Finney; Warneke, Bush and Hartnett. Winning pitcher—Swetonic. Losing pitcher—Bush. Umpires—Pfirman, Klem and Quigley. Time—1h. 56m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	x	—	4	11	2
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	1	5	1

Batteries—Smith and Finney; Tinning and Hartnett. Umpires—Klem, Quigley and Pfirman. Time—1h. 41m.

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	x	—	3	7	0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—	1	6	0

Batteries—Haines and Wilson; Benton, Frey and Hemsley. Losing pitcher—Benton. Umpires—McGrew and Magerkurth. Time—1h. 30m.

Oklahoma Golfer Wins Qualifying Test In Western

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 26 (AP)—Zell Eaton of Oklahoma City, a 19-year-old youngster, romped off with the western amateur golf championship's qualifying test yesterday with a 36 hole total of 72—69—141.

His 69 yesterday put him two shots in front of the veteran Jack Westland, the first-day's leader, who had a 72 yesterday for an aggregate of 143.

Playing his entire round over the Country Club layout in a steady rain, Eaton was under par as one birdie after another rolled off his clubs. He was 3 under perfect figures for 14 holes and needed only par in for a 67. He had thrilled the gallery with three birdies in a five-hole stretch in the last nine.

Then he hooked his drive on the fifteenth and lost a stroke, rallied for par on the sixteenth, but dropped another shot as his approach to the seventeenth sailed over the green into the tall grass.

Eaton had finished before Westland started his second round and the Chicagoan knew exactly what he would have to tally to lead his rival.

Westland three-putted the first hole to lose one stroke, then played the other outward nine holes in par figures. He dropped another shot by driving out of bounds on the thirteenth, but regained it with a birdie on the fourteenth. He had par golf on the other holes except the sixteenth, where he three-putted.

Essex Eleven Defeats Glamorgan by 229 Runs

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

English Intercounty Cricket Championship Standing

	1st Inns. W.	L.	Ld.	Bd.	A	PP	PO	P.C.
Yorkshire	15	1	2	1	0	285	238	83.50
Sussex	12	3	5	1	0	315	208	66.03
Derbyshire	8	7	1	2	0	270	131	48.51
Kent	9	8	1	2	1	315	150	47.61
Middlesex	6	5	2	1	1	225	107	47.55
Essex	8	7	1	3	0	285	134	47.01
Lancashire	5	1	5	5	1	255	119	46.66
Warwickshire	7	4	4	5	1	315	144	45.71
Nottinghamshire	5	2	3	6	2	270	116	42.96
Northamptonshire	5	6	3	2	0	240	96	40.00
Somersetshire	5	6	0	4	1	240	91	37.91
Surrey	2	4	8	1	0	225	73	32.44
Gloucestershire	5	11	5	0	0	315	100	31.74
Hampshire	2	7	2	6	1	270	62	22.96
Glamorganshire	1	6	4	6	1	270	57	21.11
Worcestershire	1	10	5	3	1	300	53	17.66
Leicertershire	1	9	1	4	0	225	32	14.22

LONDON, July 26 (Canadian Press)—Essex defeated Glamorgan by 229 runs in a first-class county cricket match concluded yesterday at Clacton. Derbyshire beat Northants by 157 runs at Chesterfield and Warwickshire won by 113 runs over Leicestershire at Hinckley.

Patsy Hendren of Middlesex ran up 301 runs not out while Middlesex was getting a decision on the first innings over Worcestershire at Dudley. First-innings victories were scored by Surrey over Lancashire at the Oval and by Yorkshire over Hampshire at Bournemouth. The scores:

Essex 227 and 261 (O'Connor 52, Cutmore 76 and Peter Smith 50 not out, Mercer five for 73); Glamorgan 174 and 85 (Turnbull 53, Nicholas five for 63 and Farnes six for 43).

Derby 329 and 266 for nine declared (Townsend 99, Alderman 79 and Townsend 100, Thomas four for 60); Northants 239 and 199 (Snowden 57 and Liddel 71, Armstrong seven for 87).

Warwick 299 and 239 for five declared (Parsons 130 and Bates 134); Leicester 158 and 267 (Berry 62, Hillies six for 63 and Armstrong 120).

Middlesex 591 for six declared (Hendren 301 not out, Price 111); Worcester 263 and, following on, 176 for five (Quaife 81, Durston four for 46 and Martin 55).

Hampshire 177 and 330 for eight declared (Rhodes four for 42 and McCorkell 57, Pothecary 82); York 255 and 58 for three (Wood 79, Boyes four for 71).

Surrey 345 and 202 for eight declared (Squires 236); Lancashire 305 and 100 for none (Sibbles 61 and Watson 56 not out).

Test Cricket Ends in a Draw At Manchester

West Indians Score 375 and 225, English 374—Body-Line Bowling Used

MANCHESTER, Eng., July 26 (Canadian Press)—The second test cricket match of the season between England and the touring British West Indies ended yesterday in a draw. England won the first, last month, by an innings and 27 runs. A third will be played in August.

The tourists made a strong showing against one of the best English elevens ever mustered, the scores being West Indies 375 and 225, England 374. The time limit did not permit England to take a second innings.

The match, favored by perfect weather since the start Saturday and seen by large croowds, was enlivened by introduction of the controversial leg-theory or body-line bowling by both West Indies and English bowlers.

Two of the batters were hit by this bowling, Wally Hammond of the English side was hit on the chin by E. A. Martindale, and C. A. Roach of the West Indies received a blow from Clark of the English side. England also lost Macaulay, who twisted his leg and was unable to bat.

George Headley, the "Black Bradman" from the West Indies, was the outstanding batting star of the match, rolling up 169 not out in the first innings. Ivan Barrow, the Jamaica star, scored 105, and the third century of the match was notched by Capt. D. R. Jardine, of England, his first in test match cricket. Jardine scored 127.

The score:

England—First Innings

Walters, lbw, Martindale	46
Sutcliffe, run out	20
Hammond, c Martindale; b Constantine	34
Wyatt, c Constantine; b Martindale	18
Jardine, c Constantine; b Martindale	127
Ames, c Headley; b Martindale	47
Langridge, c Grant; b Achong	9
Robins, stpd Barrow; b Achong	53
Verity, not out	0
Clark, b Martindale	0
Extras	18
Total	374
(Macaulay injured, did not bat.)	
Fall of wickets—1 for 63, 2 for 83, 3 for 118, 4 for 134, 5 for 217, 6 for 234, 7 for 374, 8 for 374.	

West Indies—Second Innings

Roach, lbw, Langridge	64
Barrow, c Langridge; b Clark	0
Headley, c and b Langridge	26
Boad, c Hammond; b Langridge	14
Grant, c Hammond; b Langridge	14
Wiles, stpd James; b Langridge	2
Constantine, b Langridge	64
Da Costa, c Sutcliffe; b Clark	0
Achong, stpd Ames; b Langridge	10
Valentine, not out	19
Martindale, c Verity; b Robins	1
Extras	13
Total	225
Fall of wickets—1 for 5, 2 for 86, 3 for 95, 4 for 112, 5 for 118, 6 for 131, 7 for 132, 8 for 191, 9 for 214.	

English Bowling

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Langridge	17	4	56	7
Clark	15	1	64	2
Wyatt	4	1	11	0
Robins	11.1	0	41	1
Verity	13	4	40	0

West Indies Bowling

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Martindale	23.4	4	73	5
Constantine	25	5	55	1
Valentine	28	8	49	0
Achong	37	9	90	2
Headley	15	1	65	0
Da Costa	10	6	12	0
Grant	2	0	12	0

Strong Overseas Net Entry Is Promised

NEW YORK, July 26 (AP)—An international entry for the United States singles and doubles tennis championships which will make the two events real rivals of Wimbledon was promised today in a cable to the United States Lawn Tennis Association from Lawrence A. Baker, association secretary, in Paris.

Baker said that England would send a team of three, including its Davis Cup ace, Fred J. Perry; Japan would send Jiro Sato, Ryosuke Nunoi, its champpion, and Eikichi Ito, and France had promised to send a representation to be selected after the cup challenge round against Great Britain this week-end.

The entry of the Australian Davis Cup team of Jack H. Crawford, Adrian K. Quist, Don Turnbull, and Vivian B. McGrath, already had been received.

"The entry of these players gives both the national singles at Forest Hills and the doubles at Chestnut Hill, Mass., the strongest foreign representation in years," said Edward B. Moss, executive secretary of the U. S. L. T. A.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. expects to defend his singles title, and with Keith Gledhill, the doubles crown.

Washington Gains On Idle Yanks By Beating Athletics

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	50	33	.641
New York	57	33	.633
Philadelphia	47	46	.505
Detroit	45	46	.494
Cleveland	43	50	.474
Chicago	43	49	.467
Boston	40	56	.444
St. Louis	35	62	.361

Results July 25

Washington 5, Philadelphia 1 (5 innings).
Cleveland 2, Chicago 1 (10 innings).
Detroit 9, St. Louis 3.
New York at Boston, postponed.

Washington took advantage of a golden opportunity yesterday and won a baseball game while the New York Yankees were idle. The Senators and Yanks, you know, are battling for first place in the American League standing, a position held at the present moment by the Washington club by the margin of one game. Yesterday the Senators defeated the Philadelphia Athletics 5 to 1 in a five-inning contest, mostly because Roy Mahaffey had a wild streak in the first inning. The winners were given five bases on balls in this inning, which, bunched with two hits, produced four runs. Earl Whitehall pitched well enough over the five-inning route to hold the A's in check.

Young Mel Harder edged the veteran Sam Jones in a pitchers' battle at Chicago yesterday, giving the Cleveland Indians a 2-to-1 victory over the White Sox in 10 innings. Frank Pytlak, serving his first season as a regular catcher, shared the spotlight with Harder. The youngster hit a homer in the fourth inning to tie the score, after the White Sox had put across a run in the first. In the tenth, after Kamm had singled, Pytlak produced a hit which put Kamm on third base. Knickerbocker's fly let in Kamm with the wininng run. The defeat dropped Chicago to sixth place in the race for the first time this season.

The Detroit Tigers pounded out 15 safeties yesterday against the St. Louis Browns to win by 9 to 3. Owen and Doljack led the attack with three hits apiece, while Gehringer had a triple and single. Carl Fischer went the distance in the box for the Tigers, keeping 10 hits well scattered. Carl Reynolds was the only St. Louis player to give him much trouble, the big outfielder collecting a homer and triple. Bump Hadley, who started for the Browns, was driven out in the third after yielding eight hits. The scores by innings:

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	R	H	E
Washington	4	0	0	1	0	—	5	7	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	—	1	5	0

Batteries—Whitehill and Sewell; Mahaffey and Cochrane. Umpires—Geisel, Moriarty and Ormsby.

At Chicago

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—	2	7	1
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	1	6	1

Batteries—Harder and Pytlak; Jones and Grube. Umpires—Owens and Van Grafian. Time—1h. 51m.

At Detroit

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	x	—	9	15	1
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	—	3	10	0

Batteries—Fischer and Hayworth; Hadley, Gray, McDonald and Shea. Losing pitcher—Hadley. Umpires—Dinneen, Kolls and Hildebrand. Time—1h. 59m.

Touring Athletes Win Five Events In Swedish Meet

STOCKHOLM, July 26 (AP)—United States touring track and field stars annexed five events and lost two against Swedish athletes yesterday at Vasteras. The American setbacks occurred in the 400-meter relay and the discus throw.

Sweden, with a 10-meter handicap, won the relay in 45.9s. against 46s flat for the invaders. In the discus, John G. Anderson of New York, Olympic champion and world's record holder, yielded to A. Hedvall, a newcomer, and H. Anderson, Swedish champion.

Ralph H. Metcalfe, Marquette's sprint ace, took the 100 meters and 200 meters. He defeated E. Anderson by eight-tenths of a second in the shorter sprint and N. Erikson by 2 1-10s. at 200 meters. Metcalfe's times were 10.5s. and 21.5s.

Johnny Morris, Louisiana timbertopper, was first in the 110-meter high hurdles in 15.1s., beating Gustafson by one-tenth of a second. George P. Spitz Jr. of New York captured the high jump at 6ft. 1in. His nearest rival, E. Norman, cleared 5ft. 11in.

The 3000-meter run produced an easy victory for Joseph P. McCluskey, former Fordham star. He was clocked in 8m. 57.1s. against 9m. 4s. for the runnerup, T. Jensen.

Hedvall's winning toss in the discus was 155ft. 27-64in. H. Anderson was second at 150ft. 2 51-64in., and John Anderson third at 144ft. 10 35-64in.

By-Plays

Record Mile in Figures

AN INTERESTING mathematical picture of the world record mile recently run by Jack E. Lovelock, Oxford student, in the Oxford-Cambridge and Cornell-Princeton meet, as compiled by Harry B. Smith of the San Francisco Chronicle, is as follows: "The dash runner who makes the 100-yard sprint in 10 flat is doing approximately 10 yards per second. Lovelock, roughly speaking, was doing 7 1-10 yards per second for one mile, or a total of 1760 yards. Looking at it from another angle, he did 17½-yard sprints in less than 14 seconds per each 100 yards. Perhaps in that way you can see to even better advantage what a record of 4m. 7.6s. means."

Two Ways of Making Runs

Jack Hobbs and Leonard Hobbs, father and son, are renowned for making runs—the former at cricket, the latter on the track. Leonard showed signs of following in his father's footsteps when he left school with a big batting reputation and appeared in the Surrey team (as an amateur), but instead of doing so he imprinted his own footsteps on the cinder path. Whilst papa continues to hit hundreds—he is credited with many more centuries than any other cricketer—junior runs them. And sufficiently fast to win the 1933 sprint championships of Surrey.

Young Hobbs owes his track success to taking a page out of Page's book. During schooldays, he could usually get to the tape in front of E. L. Page, and Page, as students of athletics will know, could afterward get to the tape in front of quite a number of speedy people. As a member of Blackheath Harriers, Page—now a policeman by the way—won the British 100-yard championship in 1931 and he ran for his country in many international meets, including the Olympic Games at Los Angeles last summer.

Inspired by the successes of his school friend, Hobbs joined the South London Harriers—keen rivals of Blackheath—and his first notable performance was a victory in the club championship over 100 yards. Other honors followed, and early this season he became champion of Surrey County for both 100 and 220 yards. In the shorter race he revived memories of schooldays by beating Page. His prowess won immediate recognition, for he was included in the English Amateur Athletic Association's team to oppose Cambridge University. It now remains to be seen whether Hobbs, junior, like Hobbs, senior, will gain his colors for England as well as for Surrey.

Factory Whistles Blow Cheery Note To Salem Jobless

Mills Rally in Support of Roosevelt's Plan for Economic Recovery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass., July 26—This city made famous by Hawthorne and so-called witchcraft, has bowled three "strikes" in a row. The "ten-pins" in this case were three severe disturbances in local textile, shoe and leather mills, the last of which was settled here last week following a strike of more than two months in one of the city's largest mills.

According to Mayor George J. Bates, Salem, for the first time in two and one-half years, is free from industrial inharmonies and inactivity. Hundreds of workers are being recalled and hundreds more are being hired. The 7 o'clock whistle is blowing again with new vigor, sounding a note of doom to bread-lines and unemployment.

Nearly all the mills, Mayor Bates declared, are working on a 40-hour-week basis. Work, however, is piling up and by the first of next week, many factories are expected to go on night shifts, which means the hiring of more men and women and a decrease in the fast disappearing list of the city's unemployed.

With industry back to an almost normal condition, Salem is experiencing the beginning of a new era in business, Mayor Bates said. During gthe last few days following the settlement of a mill strike, there has been a decided increase in purchasings and a gain generally all along the line.

The recent industrial strikes have resulted in the workers returning to their jobs under a higher wage scale. Representatives of many large mills here have coöperated with President Roosevelt's new industrial code and are following it in part prior to its being officially adopted by all industrial plants in the city.

Mayor Bates pointed out that despite the fact that labor conditions previous to this month have been about the worst since 1928, Salem was the only city in the state to reduce its outside relief appropriations for the year 1932. He said this was accomplished by strict economies in municipal government and by careful management of the city's finances.

Evidences of prosperity are seen over the entire city. Stores are crowded, streets are traffic-filled and sidewalks jammed. Of course, Mayor Bates said, many are tourists, but even the number of these have increased according to figures of the Salem Chamber of Commerce.

Salem, however, is only one of the many North Shore cities showing a decided industrial gain. Peabody, Lynn, Beverly and Gloucester are seeing definite signs of recovery.

Better Films Sought For World's Youth

(Continued from Page 1)

clusion in the same program of films which by their conflicting nature tend to confuse the younger moviegoers.

The reason why so few films, except those of a purely informative character, have the recreational and educational qualities suitable for young spectators seems, according to Count Carton de Wiart, to be due chiefly to financial causes.

He proposes that one means of remedying the situation would be to obtain exemption from or reduction of customs duties for suitable films by international agreement.

An investigation recently conducted at Hampstead, England, by Dr. Gross, military physician, indicates that many of the subjects which receive wide treatment on the screen are displeasing to children.

The League of Nations has made an extensive survey of laws concerning the age of admission of children to the movies. Information supplied by 48 governments indicates that special regulations on this subject are in force in 33 countries.

In the countries which have gone furthest in the matter of such regulations, the age limit for the admission of minors to all movies has been fixed at 18.

The laws of certain countries stipulate that the measures for the control of admission of minors shall not apply when the minor is accompanied by a responsible adult person.

Some states require movies to display a conspicuous notice outside their premises, stating whether minors are admitted or not. In a few countries there is a supervision of posters and advertisements for films, designed to protect children from demoralizing influences.

In America, it is urged that the same prohibitions which are enforced with regard to the movie be extended to theatrical performances. This has led the League of Nations Council, through the Child Welfare Committee, to circulate a resolution directing the attention of governments to the necessity of issuing regulations to insure that the effects of the film censorship shall not be imperiled by the performance of uncensored variety turns as interludes when children and young persons are admitted to the movies.

A survey of 19 countries reveals that nine have power to control variety interludes of this sort. Three countries have no such power, and in others the case does not arise. Federal states as a rule leave this to local authorities.

The League seeks to coördinate all national legislations tending to make the movie safe for children.

Captain White to Referee

CHICAGO, July 26 (AP)—Capt. Wesley J. White of Cleveland will referee the East-West all-star polo series at Onwentsia Country Club starting Aug. 13. Maj. Frederic McLaughlin, chairman of the series committee, today said that Tommy Hitchcock, captain of the eastern team, and Carleton F. Burke, manager, and Cecil Smith, western captain, had approved the selection of Captain White.

Pennsylvania Golf Elections

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—At the recent annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Golf Association, George H. Flinn Jr. of the Oakmont Country Club, Pittsburgh, was elected president for 1934. Earle E. Baruch of Merion was named vice-president, while Henry C. Fownes of Oakmont succeeded Baruch as secretary-treasurer. John J. Mitchell 3d, also of Merion, is the 1933 president.

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets report.
5:15 NBC, Tom Gerun's orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 Essex Ensemble.
6:15 NBC, Essex Ensemble.
6:30 Reports; sport review.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy!"
7:15 NBC, Readings: Eva Le Gallienne.
7:30 Grin and Bearit, songs.
7:45 NBC, Symphony Orchestra, Dominick Sovino, director.
8:00 NBC, Mystery drama.
8:30 Talk, "Massachusetts Bay Colony," Dean Gleason Archer.
8:45 NBC, Frank Parker, tenor.
9:00 NBC, Chicago Assns. Glee Club.
9:30 NBC, The Goldman Band.
10:00 NBC, Scenes from "Macbeth."
10:30 NBC, "Music Magic."
10:45 News; reports; sport review.
11:15 Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.
11:30 NBC, "Rainbow Reflections"; soloists.
12:00-1:00 a. m.—NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (500kc-308m)

5:00 NBC, Al Bernard, Minstrel Man.
5:15 NBC, Austin Strong, playwright.
5:30 NBC, "Winnie the Pooh"—sketch.
5:45 NBC, Swanee Serenaders.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; pianist.
6:45 NBC, John Pierce, tenor.
7:00 NBC, Musical program.
7:15 After Dinner Revue; popular vocal.
7:30 NBC, "Lum and Abner," sketch.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs," sketch.
8:00 NBC, Fannie Brice; orchestra.
8:30 Stage Show of the Air.
9:00 NBC, Conrad Thibault; orchestra.
9:15 Salute program.
9:30 NBC, "One Man's Family," sketch.
10:00 NBC, Barnyard music; quartet.
10:30 NBC, "The Ship of Joy," with Capt. "Dobbsie," and the Happy Timers.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC, dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Dancing by the Sea.
5:15 Electrical transcription.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy" sketch.
5:45 CBS, Baritone and soprano duet.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Tarzan of the Apes."
6:30 Detectives Black and Blue, sketch.
6:45 Report; Bill Billy George.
7:00 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor.
7:15 Yankee Singers.
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter; news flashes.
8:00 CBS, Mayor James M. Curley, address: "My Trip Abroad."
8:15 "Clara, Bee and Eda," vocal trio.
8:30 "Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes and the Public Works Program," James Rooseveit.
8:45 CBS, Irving Kaufman; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Irvin S. Cobb; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Street Singer program.
9:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra; George Burns and Gracie Allen.
10:00 CBS, Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; Mandy Lou.
10:30

Hungary's Course Plays Vital Part In Europe's Rule

(Continued from Page 1)

lomatic circles. Hitler or the Hapsburgs? That is alternative put before European politicians.

Italy Sends Up Kites

Even in France the plea has been regarded with certain sympathy in some quarters. In Italy it appeared for a moment to win the approval of Premier Benito Mussolini. Whether the Italian Government seriously supports this theory is doubtful. Italian policy is in many respects changeable. It sends up kites to test the direction of the wind. Kites can be pulled down and no harm is done. Therefore any Italian initiative in forwarding a project for Austro-Hungarian unity under domination of a Hapsburg should not necessarily be considered an affirmation of Italian policy.

For a number of years the friendship of Italy and Hungary has been employed as a diplomatic instrument. Hungary is inclined to pivot its policy on its relations with Italy. It should not be overlooked that Italy is just as oposed to Anschluss as France and the Little Entente. Hence the tendency to sponsor economic understanding between Austria and Hungary under the patronage of Italy—perhaps with other central European countries and the Balkans associated.

What gives rise to doubts is the possibility that Germany would be enabled to obtain a footing not only in Austria but in Hungary, and so increase its influence on the Danube. It is here that idea of restoration appears plausible; for the presence of a king would be some guarantee of national independence.

Central European Aid Sought in Negotiations Of Hungary and Italy

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

ROME, July 26—Another serious effort in the rehabilitation of central Europe is to be made this week here as diplomatic conversations opened between Premier Benito Mussolini and the Hungarian Premier, Mr. Julius de Gömbös, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Koloman von Kanya.

The discreet silence maintained in official circles on the purposes of the Hungarians' visit serves only to excite additional interest. Well-informed circles assume the subjects to be discussed will include, in addition to the economic relations between Hungary and Italy, the effect of the four-power pact on central Europe, settlement of the Austro-Hungary problem, and the new scheme of economic coöperation among central European countries.

The Rome meeting is expected to be a decisive influence for rapprochement between Italy and the Little Entente. Signor Mussolini's efforts to further the economic coöperation of central Europe are intended to form the first bridge for better relations with the Little Entente as well as build a new bulwark against Anschluss, it is believed.

It has been suggested in some quarters that in any eventual scheme of economic coöperation between central European countries, Germany might be excluded from direct participation. It is regarded as hardly possible that Italy should favor such a scheme which in any case would be against the spirit of the four-power pact.

Austro-Hungarian Move Supported as Checkmate To German Expansion

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, July 26—A new course in central European politics in the light of recent political changes—envisaging the economic coöperation of Hungary and Austria—is seen in the visit of the Hungarian Premier, Mr. Julius de Gömbös, and Mr. Koloman von Kanya, Hungarian Foreign Minister, to Rome.

While official circles declare no unusual significance is attached to the visit, it is apparent that weighty problems are under discussion.

Two major events have altered the situation. The four-power pact has produced Franco-Italian rapprochement which is necessary if any harmonious readjustment of the economy of the Danubian basin be achieved.

The advent of Chancellor Adolf Hitler in Germany, with a large share of foreign policy now focused upon Anschluss, has permitted much diplomatic sentiment in favor of closer relations between Austria and Hungary to checkmate German expansionist plans.

German Trade Sought

It is apparent that no comprehensive solution can be expected from the Gömbös-Von Kanya discussions with Premier Mussolini. It is constantly stressed here that maintenance of friendly relations with Italy constitutes the foundation of Hungary's foreign policy. While the Budapest government favors establishment of closer relations between Hungary and Austria, it is not overlooking the value of strengthening trade relations with Germany.

Hungary has been placed in a disadvantageous position by the growing power of the Little Entente and the wording which France gave to the four-power pact, as well as by the isolation of Germany, its natural ally. So Hungary's policy now is to strengthen ties with the countries and groups favoring revision and to avoid signing pacts which tend to perpetuate the status quo.

"Justice for Hungary" Stressed

The "waves of good will" at present emanating from Paris and Rome and the vying of France with Italy to further the cause of peace on a basis of the present map are not to the taste of Hungarians who consider such pacifist sentiments somewhat unreal.

At Rome the Hungarian Ministers will treat the question of the closest coöperation between Hungary, Austria, and Italy, and discuss the economic recovery of Danubian states. Italian-Hungarian friendship will be emphasized and the necessity of "justice for Hungary" stressed.

Sensational questions regarding restoration of the Hapsburgs are not likely to be seriously discussed. Numerous reports of Premier Mussolini's favoring an Austro-Hungarian monarchy as a means of preventing Chancellor Hitler from bringing a revived Austro-German state to the borders of Italy are discounted. Moreover, Premier Gömbös, while favoring a monarchial form of government, definitely opposes replacing the Hapsburgs upon the throne.

Federal Agencies Attack Kidnaping Upon Dozen Fronts

By the Associated Press

On a dozen fronts the agencies of the Federal Government fought crime today. At Washington, at Albany, in the middle West and on the Pacific coast there were new evidences of determination to crush the kidnap breed.

President Roosevelt let it be plainly known that he wants established a super-relief force of federal agents to step in and check the growth of organized crime—especially kidnaping.

Governors of states, meeting in San Francisco, added their voices to demands for action.

In several parts of the country there were definite signs today that public indignation against criminals was having results. Roger Touhy, and three men classified as members of his Chicago gang, are held at Milwaukee on charges growing out of the William Hamm Jr., kidnaping in St. Paul, Minn. A former convict is on trial in Kansas City for the kidnaping last May of Mary McElroy, daughter of the city manager. At St. Louis authorities told of a confession that they hope will speed solution of the kidnaping of August Luer of Alton, Ill., July 11.

Elsewhere there was other evidence of public wrath against the recent successful forays of criminals.

Two men are still in the hands of kidnapers—Lieut. John J. O'Connell Jr. of Albany, N. Y., and Mr. Charles F. Urschel of Oklahoma City. The first has been missing nearly three weeks, held for a reported $250,000 ransom.

At Boston, Mr. Theodore C. Haffenreffer, head of a New England brewery, was closely guarded today from those who attempted to extort $15,000 under threats. The brewer was in seclusion at South Hampton, N. H., his summer home.

Executive Board Named at London

(Continued from Page 1)

meetings are likely to be continued in August.

Other commodities are already under study in professional bodies of experts such as the international sugar and tin councils, and their progress will dictate reassembly of interested states whenever chances are ripe.

There is also the possibility of an organizing committee to study public works as an unemployment remedy, despite the opposition expressed by Mr. Runciman and since sharply criticized in various British circles.

By its decisions the bureau leaves the way open for resumption of any phase of the conference's work at any time. But in the future rational likelihood of success will dictate whether an endeavor will be started.

Pound-Franc Tie Denied By British Spokesman

LONDON, July 26 (AP)—Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, speaking in the British House of Commons yesterday, emphatically denied the suggestion frequently advanced that the pound sterling is tied to the French franc.

"There is no truth in that suggestion," said the understudy of Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"The policy of the Government, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer has often stated, is to prevent wide fluctuations in exchange due to purely speculative influences.

"No inference can be drawn from the fact that fluctuations of the gold value of sterling are not very wide at this particular time."

Mr. Josiah Wedgwood, Labor member, whose question brought out the statement, suggested inferentially that the governments of the dominions and of countries attached to sterling might not be satisfied with stabilization of the pound with the franc, and that they might be anxious for "some more stable and lower value of the pound."

Mr. Hore-Belisha, however, replied that the Government had no reason to suppose that the governments referred to saw any objection to Great Britain's policy. He then reiterated his denial that the pound is hitched to the franc.

Motor Law Presents Problem in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., July 26—Connecticut's law requiring a Connecticut registration for every public service motor vehicle operating in the State is a problem for taxi and bus drivers in New York, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, whose business takes them occasionally across the Connecticut line.

Several taxi drivers have been in difficulty, and twice large parties of picnickers from New York, bound in buses for resorts on the Connecticut shore, have been delayed while the bus drivers arranged bail after their arrest. An attorney representing several arrested drivers has asked Mr. Michael A. Connor, motor vehicles commissioner, to devise some plan with the New York motor vehicles commissioner by which buses operating across the line can be registered with less difficulty.

Revolutionary Plot In Spain Thwarted

MADRID, July 26 (AP)—Arrests of more than 500 persons in Madrid, Barcelona, Seville, and other cities and the closing of many radical centers reassured Government leaders yesterday that a revolution plot had been thwarted.

"We have taken every precaution and believe ourselves ready for any emergency," said Señor Manuel Azana, Premier and War Minister, who has devoted his whole attention since Friday to the reported revolt. "We believe we have lifted the cloud which has hung over Spain for several weeks and the storm has been definitely averted."

Cities Dig Out of Debt Holes And Get Upon Safer Footing

(Continued from Page 1)

from every part of the country and every industry, big and little. His view is that the appeal has so far been "in every way successful."

New impetus to the drive for increased purchasing power was given by the latest monthly report of the Federal Reserve Board, just out, supporting the Administration's contention that mass purchasing power must be increased at once. The figures show employment and wages lagged behind, while June industrial production was the highest since July, 1931.

President Roosevelt himself went on the air again last night to ask aid for the federal program of the governors' conference at Sacramento, Calif. Mr. Donald Richberg, counsel of the recovery administration, also spoke on the air.

Meanwhile the hearings in relation to specific codes was speeded up at the capital; machinery was established under Gen. Thomas H. Hammond for interpreting and clarifying the blanket code; telegrams and letters continued to flood every mail to the White House in response to Mr. Roosevelt's Monday night appeal; and in the midst of these rapid developments, the insignia and pledges for the 5,000,000 employers of the country were in preparation for the start of the great post office distribution tomorrow.

Big Corporations Lead

General Johnson last night made known that what he called "the greatest corporations in the world" have taken the lead in supporting the President's drive, adding "the power of this people once aroused and united in a fixed purpose is the most irresistible force in the world."

"It is the most inspiring thing that has happened in this country since the war," said General Johnson, "the men and women of a great nation . . . rising together like a vast army from a dismal bivouac at a clear bugle call at daybreak."

He added that it was "public conscience and opinion" that was being appealed to, and that although there were ways of "beating the game" the appeal was being made to employers "to rise above these cheap little ingenuities and to join with the President to beat the depression and not to beat the rules of the game."

Mr. Richberg made virtually the same appeal earlier in the evening when he urged employers "not to haggle over the minor terms of agreements sought for the benefit of all the people" adding that "it is no time to jockey and play for future special advantage."

Work on Codes Continues

In the light of the drive for the universal code, attention has been withdrawn from the efforts to write special codes here, but these are going forward, nevertheless. Lumber, petroleum, the shirt industry, the garment industry, shipbuilding and electrical contracting have all been the subject of conferences in the last few days in which the regular routine of presentation, with representatives of government, labor, employers and consumers present, has been followed. The shipbuilding code was sent to the White House for approval late yesterday.

Confusing questions for interpretation under the universal blanket code are now coming to the front, and appear to be causing many employers to hesitate before committing themselves to the campaign. At a press conference yesterday, General Johnson admitted that some of these questions are "hot ones," and that interpretations by the new Hammond committee will be required.

Some of these interpretations dealt with the newspaper industry. Do reporters and office workers come under the provisions of the reduced hours? General Johnson was asked. He preferred not to give a final answer, but declared, "I should rather think they do."

Hard Nuts to Crack

The question of whether workmen under a written 48-hour-week contract should now have that contract abrogated to make way for shorter hours was another query raised.

"I would rather not answer that question offhand," said General Johnson. "it is rather a hard one."

Hard questions like the foregoing are being reserved for General Hammond to crack. Employers are urged to write or telegraph the committee rather than to call in person. The replies will be sent by mail.

"This will save a great deal of time and expense for the inquirers," the announcement read.

At his press conference yesterday, General Johnson said, in part: "Now, of course, this is actually the truth, that when you start to apply a general rule you soon find that you raise a lot of conditions that nobody could have foreseen.

"I have been through that once, and when we found that sufficient cases came up, we tried to get a picture of conditions, and if they were general enough, proceeded to make the changes. That was an effective way then and we were dealing with individuals and 40,000,000 of them.

"As we go along I know we will find that we have made mistakes in things and whenever we find we have made mistakes we will give you something new. We will say, 'We have made a mistake,' and then we will change it."

The text of General Johnson's address follows in part:

Nothing can stop the President's reëmployment program.

Including the great corporations which have already submitted codes or are about to submit them, the bulk of all our industry had already joined to put over the principles of Franklin Roosevelt's plan, even before his ringing call last night.

Among the greatest corporations in the whole world are: United States Steel, General Electric Company, the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, the Standard Oil Companies. All these have taken the lead.

Mr. Henry Ford has given his personal assurances of support. Indeed he has been a pioneer leader in the doctrine of higher wages for many years.

The presidents of Standard Oil of New Jersey, General Motors, International Harvester, Bethlehem Steel, American Telephone & Telegraph Company, and Chrysler Motor Company, have been advisers and supporters here even long before the law was passed.

There is neither space nor time to catalogue the long list of leading companies further than to say that practically the whole of the iron and steel, textile, automobile, bituminous coal, lumber, garment, shipbuilding and petroleum industries, and more than 200 smaller industries had already submitted agreements or codes or have given assurances of doing so.

That practically means that a larger majority of the leading companies on the stock exchange list, plus a host of smaller companies, in whose hands the President said last night the success of the whole plan rests.

Of course, nobody will ever tell the story of this great movement without mention of the leading men of the cotton textile industry who (without waiting to find out from the leadership of others whether it is better to be patriotic and brave than timid and futile) led the way to the emancipation of their workers from the dread of unemployment and to the abolition of child labor in this—a victory of peace—which caused the President to say last night that nothing in his Administration had made him happier.

Before the echoes of the President's voice had died away last night, telephone bells began ringing clear across this continent. Then came such a deluge of telegrams of approval and agreement as taxed the facilities of the greatest communication system in the world—thousands upon thousands.

They are still pouring in, and they present a cross section of employers, great and small, so thorough as of itself to insure success.

At least 90 per cent of our inquiries clearly come from the fact that the inquirer has not carefully read the three bulletins of this Administration and the President's agreement.

That raises another tendency that ought again to be emphasized because there is danger of its becoming a new kind of racket. Nobody needs any special fixer to get anything from the President's Recovery Administration. To hire such a man is to throw your money away.

This Administration is not going to "go red tape." It is not going to set up any complicated procedure. Any man can get a hearing and can say what he has to say, in his own words, in his own way, and if he does that he will get what everybody else gets—a square deal—no less and no more. On that kind of plan nobody needs a fixer to get anything.

The real answer to all questions is this—you will receive in the mail, about July 27, an envelope with two pieces of paper and an addressed envelope in it. One piece of paper is the President's agreement. Sign that on the dotted lines and fill out the information called for. Put it in the addressed envelope and mail it. Then put it into effect at once.

On August 1 sign the other piece of paper which says that you have carried out your agreement. Turn it in to your post office. Then you will be given the blue eagle or N. I. R. A. on a poster or window sticker. Take this to your store or shop and display it prominently.

What does all this mean? It means that if you employ any factory or mechanical worker or artisan you will not pay him less than 40 cents an hour or work him more than 35 hours a week, except that if you were paying less than 40 cents for that kind of work on July 15 you can pay that rate now, but not less than 30 cents an hour.

It means that you will have to employ more people to do the same amount of work and that will increase your cost of doing business.

Of course the consuming public will eventually pay for this. All the President asks of you is that you lean over backward not to mark up prices one cent further or faster than you have to, to absorb these actual increased costs.

On this price raising business there is another thought. It is a lot easier to secure profits through bigger business than it is through higher price.

In spite of the very best the President may be able to plan and his men to carry out his plans, if we don't get purchasing power to the proper level and do it now, there isn't going to be any bigger business. There is going to be less business.

Prices are way ahead of purses right now. The only way anybody has yet suggested to get purses ahead of prices is the plan of the President.

Speculative price advances are the best way to kill the goose that lays the golden egg, and as most business men will agree, that is a pretty sickly looking goose right now.

As this plan begins to go to work we are going to see some real business in this country. There is a starved demand here such as never before. Worn out automobiles, unpainted houses, shabby shoes and clothing, rickety furniture, threadbare rugs, I won't go through the whole list.

All that is needed to start a flood of business is to take away the fear of unemployment and get a little money into the hands of people that need things and this is the way to do it.

It is public conscience and opinion that is being appealed to and the point I want to make to that is that when this whole country is making a united effort to take the curse of the past four years off the backs of the whole working element of this population is a poor time for misrepresentation, accusation, bickering and sniping over motives, intent and proper purpose.

Never since the war has such intensive effort been expended in our great industries to speed this movement.

We now have a clean-cut procedure for each purpose. Immediate reëmployment is covered by the Presidential agreements which everybody—individually—who is not already under an approved code—is expected to sign at once.

The other is the procedure under codes of fair competition which have all now been called for by September, 1933. That is a matter for trade associations and the machinery for hearing these codes is working fast. It will not be interfered with by the process of agreements.

The industrial self-government for which all industry is eager is under the code procedure.

Green Sees Improvement

A million and a half persons went back to work between March and June, Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, announced here. Trade-union reports, he added, showed employment still gaining in the first part of July, but the gain was considerably less than it was in June. "This slackening was to be expected," he said.

Some 11,000,000 persons are still without work, Mr. Green said.

"Employment," he said, "normally falls off seasonally in July; also the feverish industrial activity of June this year was clearly abnormal and could not be expected to continue. . . .

"Union unemployment figures for July come as a warning that business has not been quick enough to reorganize itself under the recovery program. The President's general code comes just in time."

New England Business Supports Blanket Code

Industry and business of New England today continued to rally around President Roosevelt's flag of business recovery in the great forward march toward prosperity.

Many industries are planning to operate under the codes drawn up for their own groups. Others are literally jumping into line under the blanket code. Firms employing from a handful of men to several thousands are signifying their intention of coöperating or have already acted to that end.

Warren Bros. put the code into effect today, according to Col. Charles R. Gow, head of the firm. Between 200 and 300 employees are affected in the local organization and between 1500 and 2000 are employed in branches and affiliated companies, he said. Wages were increased today in the few instances where they were below the prescribed rate of the blanket code and assurance no reduction in wages would be made for the fewer hours' work is equivalent to an increase to all, he said.

The Walworth Company is to operate under the valve and fitting manufacturers' code, which is now being drawn up, it was stated in the office of that company.

President Roosevelt now has before him the shipbuilders' code, it was stated by the Fore River plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation. Word is awaited from Washington as to operation of that company under the code of their own group.

Mr. Arthur O'Keefe of the operating branch of the First National Stores, pledged coöperation as far as possible and practicable. The food industry is working out a code of their own, the result of which is awaited by all distributors.

The Gillete Safety Razor Company approves whole-heartedly of the blanket code and Mr. G. B. Lambert, president, pledged coöperation and acceptance of the program and blanket code in a wire to President Roosevelt. Several retail stores in Boston have taken similar action.

Governors Back President In His Recovery Program

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26 (AP)—Executives attending the annual conference of governors here were lavish yesterday in their praise of the address of President Roosevelt to the people on the national recovery program. Here are comments of several governors:

Gov. George White, Ohio:

"We will follow our great leader, President Roosevelt, in his attack on unemployment and other depression evils."

Gov. Paul V. McNutt, Indiana:

"Once again, taking the people into his confidence, President Roosevelt has demonstrated his ability as a leader. The salvation of any program lies in the coöperation of the people."

Gov. Theodore Green, Rhode Island:

"His talk to the people was splendid and characteristic of the man. He explained a complicated subject in a clear-cut manner. I am certain the talk will result in speeding into action the great recovery program."

Gov. James Rolph Jr., California:

"The talk was wonderful. We will coöperate 100 per cent and I will tell him so tonight."

Alabama Paper Embraces President's Recovery Plan

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., July 25 (AP)—Mr. Bruce Shelton, publisher of the Tuscaloosa News today telegraphed President Roosevelt the News had established maximum hours and minimum wages and advised the Chief Executive all daily newspapers of Alabama had been requested to follow suit.

"Please be advised that the Tuscaloosa News has made effective the maximum hour and minimum wage scale today," the publisher wired the President. "In a telegram to all daily newspapers of Alabama we are urging them to do likewise and thus place ourselves in the position to effectively aid you in placing Alabama in the forefront of your business recovery drive."

Movies to Aid Recovery; Technicians Still Out

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., July 26 (AP)—A major strike troubled one of the country's biggest industries, movie making, for the fourth successive day as the producers of film romances informed President Roosevelt they would comply with his request for shortened hours and increased wages.

Thousands of technicians remained away from the studios, without benefit of the agreement by the owners to increase the purchasing power of employees, while non-union men were hired wholesale to fill their places in sound booths, studio projection rooms, property rooms and behind cameras.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 Atlantic Avenue
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Grass and Flower Seeds
Fertilizers, Hose and Garden Tools

"KILLARDS"
Visitors always welcome at the Boardwalk Dress and Accessories Shop at Dennis Hotel
1931 Boardwalk, Atlantic City

EAST ORANGE

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Telephone Orange 4-2680
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9-12 a. m. daily

REGENT BEAUTY SHOP
Permanent Waves
Regent Special $3.50
Frederic 5.00
Eugene 6.00
Shampoos and Finger Waves, 50c each.
14 HARRISON STREET Or 4-8330

MEET YOUR FRIENDS AT Martens'
for ICE CREAM, SODAS, SUNDAES
Homemade candies. Parties supplied.
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Chas. T. Hornecker Florist
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Phone Or. 3-7360, 7361 Member F. T. D.

TEXACO Gas Oil
Texaco Products
Crankcase Service Greasing
HINES SERVICE STATION
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30 PARK PLACE ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

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Central Jewelry Store
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
Diamonds, Watches Clocks and Jewelry
GRUEN WATCHES
300 CENTRAL AVENUE Next to Ritz Theatre

H. J. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
337 CENTRAL AVE., cor. Lincoln St.

E. P. INGRAM
Plumbing and Heating
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
698 NEWARK AVENUE Jo. Sq. 2-1385

KOPPER'S SEABOARD COKE
Anthracite, Bituminous Coal
Holste-Platt Co., Inc.
370-390 Mercer St. Tel. Bergen 3-2426

Paradise Barber Shop
Expert Individual Attention
Special Rates for Children
2951 BOULEVARD—near Boyd Avenue

MONTCLAIR

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
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470 PARK STREET

CONVEX MIRROR $1.35
Gilded frame Colonial Mirror, circle size, 11 inches. Mail Orders Filled.
DAWTON'S, Ltd.
30 So. Park St., Montclair

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR
(Continued)

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COAL—OIL—COKE—WOOD
FERTILIZER and LAWN SEED

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MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Watson Sterling

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GUILD OPTICIANS
PERSONAL SERVICE
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397 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Specialists in Salads, Cold Cuts, Fine Cheese, Caviar, etc.

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Cotton Dresses, $5.95
Hats, $1.95 up

Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
OUR POLICY
To serve only the finest quality of foods processed by trained dieticians. We maintain a uniform high quality, offering the most appetizing foods made of the purest and freshest products available.

WITTROCK'S
Homemade Candies and Salted Nut Meats
Mail Orders Filled
Try our Famous Asst. Chocolates, $1 lb.
Our Tea Room Cannot Be Excelled.
Luncheons and Dinners Served.
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Adams' Packard
General Automobile Repairing
204 GLENRIDGE AVE., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Tel. Montclair 2-1688

Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe
Permanent Wave $5.00 and $8.50
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.25
42 FAIRFIELD STREET (Watchung Plaza)
Phone Montclair 2-7282

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Cleaning, Dyeing and Tailoring
LOUIS RUMANA, Prop.
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"A Safe Place to Shop"
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PHONE
CLEANERS 6-0707 DYERS
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"the Original Keller"
CLEANERS and DYERS
Main Office and Plant:
COR. SOUTH and LELAND AVENUES
Downtown Office, 129 Park Ave., Plainfield 6-0100
No Toll Charges—call WX-2100

GOSSARD CORSET SHOP
Any Garment Fitted
CAMP BELTS—MIS SIMPLICITY LASTIK GARMENTS
Phone 6-2182 186 East Front St., Plfd., N. J.

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GRADE "A" RAW MILK AND CREAM
ALSO PASTEURIZED MILK
Produced under rigid standard of cleanliness. Daily deliveries in Plainfield. Visit our farm at Lebanon.
M. J. Sheridan Jr. Phone 272, Lebanon, N. J.

THE STATE TRUST CO.
EVERY BANKING FACILITY TO MEET YOUR NEED
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Park Confectaurant
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Good Meals Served at Reasonable Prices
SUNDAY DINNERS 60c and $1.00

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Care of the Scalp
PERMANENT WAVING
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a car owner had to go to different places to get Gas, Tire, Battery, Lubrication, Electrical and Laundry Service
Now he insists on everything in one place
THIS IS THE PLACE
WESTFIELD STORAGE BATTERY and SUPPLY CO. inc
121-123 North Ave. Phone Westfield 2-1020

Russell E. Darby, Inc.
DRUG STORE
COR. SOUTH AND SUMMIT AVENUES
COSTA'S ICE CREAM
MARY LINCOLN CANDIES 80c LB.
Telephone WE 2-1198

PENNSYLVANIA

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? IF it's a question of "FAMOUS" SHOES and "FAMOUS" FITTING shop at the
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
Store of Famous Shoes
719 HAMILTON ST., ALLENTOWN, PA.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
A Progressive Pennsylvania Department Store

Appel JEWELER
H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
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Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

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The Vulcanizing Shop
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Our Guarantee protects your RIGHT selection! Buy NOW—and ride ahead of the price rise!

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COME IN AND TRY OUR KARMELKORN
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Men's half soles and heels, 89c and up
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We call for and deliver.
Also a branch of City Cleaners
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Include furniture polish, clean all soap—that doesn't remove paint—floor and furniture waxes, de-odorizers, insect liquids. Made at the T. D. Chamberlain factory
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PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON
(Continued)

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Also featuring Wall Papers
Chamberlain Paint Co., Inc.
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Monsieur ERNEST
Noted French Hair Stylist
Now in charge of the Hairdressing and Beauty Departments, at
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Dry Goods, Groceries and Provisions
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"The best place to market after all"
Campney's Grocery

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"To hope to cheer" "The make glad"
VOGEL'S
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Luncheon 35c
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Shoe Repairing Service
69th St Theatre Bldg., Phone Boulevard 197
Whittemore's Shoe Polishes
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SELECT MEATS
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Try Our Guernsey Pasteurized Milk

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Studio Cottage Nestling in the Hills
Large living room, big open fireplace, 2 bedrooms, bathroom, hot water, charmingly furnished; beds built for sleep; wonderful view; lake near; delicious food; season or month; $20 a week per person with board. Open until Oct. 15. MRS. A. HOMER, Lyme, N. H.

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Orange 3-5056

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BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St., transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

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COUNTRY board in quiet, harmonious home; rates $10 per week. LENA B. MERRICK, Henniker, N. H., vicinity of Concord.

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CROYDON — Apply The Superintendent, 21 Woodstock Road, Croydon, Surrey. Phone Fairfield 6474.

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WE CAN BUILD YOU A HOUSE AND DO REPAIRS OF ANY DESCRIPTION
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Repairs by expert mechanics.
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Complete House Furnishers
44/47 BROADMEAD
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Offer to Those Who Find Purchase Out-of-Income
A convenient method, a scheme which they guarantee to be sound and satisfactory to the customer, and in which every confidence may be placed.

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Be Ready for the Holidays
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ALL HOLIDAY WEAR,
BATHING SUITS, etc.
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Open on Sundays 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

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Final Clearance
1/- Day 1/- Aug. 12, 1933
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Drapers and Outfitters
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Extraordinary bargains in all departments

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You will find an
EXTENSIVE RANGE OF COOKED MEATS, PIES, etc.
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Crosse & Blackwell's Goods are an ideal accompaniment to above.
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CHELTENHAM
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Fashions and Furniture

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39 DEPARTMENTS FOR
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High Class Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
Motor delivery all districts daily
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Only the Best Dairy Produce

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Daily Features

Come Play

Chain Tag

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HELLO, children! Are you all ready for our flight to the Ozark Mountains? I have never been there, have you? Wouldn't it be lovely to live on a farm right in the mountains? How many of you know just where Rogers, Arkansas, is? What city that we have visited so far has been nearest to Rogers? Look it up on the map and see if you can tell.

Leo Has Caught Ruth Ann and They're Off Again.

Do you suppose Alice Joy and Marylee will remember about our flag? I'm sure they will because they are looking forward to our visit and have invited some of the children from their Sunday school to play with us today. There will be Josephine, Ruth Ann, Kenneth, Leo, Beth, Teddy and Dicky, so it is to be quite a big party, when all the Monitor boys and girls arrive. Isn't it nice for them to have so many friends to play with.

How lovely the mountains are! And all those little houses (they look little from 'way up here) down in the valleys! They look just as though they were tucked in and couldn't get out—and didn't want to if they could.

It should not be hard to see our flag out here where there are almost no buildings—just mountains and sky. Let's see who sights it first. Oh! James has spied it and there are the children standing in the open field waiting for us. What a splendid place to land in! I'm glad we don't have to land on one of those rough-looking mountain tops, aren't you?

Hello, Alice Joy and Marylee, and all the rest of our friends.

Our game today is called Chain Tag and it is a good lively out-of-door game.

We need two Captains. Kenneth and Leo shall have the honor.

At the signal to start, the two Captains try to tag as many players as possible. The first player tagged joins hands with the Captain and they run together.

As each player is tagged he joins the end of the line and the whole line follows the Captain and helps him to tag the other players. The line may encircle a player but only the Captain may tag him.

The longer line is the winner; the last player tagged is the victor.

Let's play! There goes the starting signal—and they are off. Watch out, everyone, or you'll be tagged. Look at Kenneth chasing Josephine. She's a good fast runner and is leading him a merry chase. He couldn't catch her so now he's after Dicky who was so busy trying to keep out of Leo's way that he didn't see Kenneth coming. He was caught, so now he is joining hands with Kenneth and they look as though they meant business.

Leo has caught Ruth Ann and they're off again.

Kenneth and Dicky have added Beth to their line and now they have Marylee, too. Leo and Ruth Ann caught Alice Joy and Teddy. Josephine is the only one left and each team has four in the line, so the winner is the one who can catch Josephine. It's pretty hard to have two teams after you, but dear me, she certainly can duck and dive as well as run.

Oh, Leo's line has her now so they are the winners. The last two caught could be the Captains next time.

We have enjoyed our visit to the mountains and to the country as well. It is nice to know we have friends awaiting us in so many places. We want to have all of you with us often.

We are going to Dallas, Texas, next week to meet Theresa J. and her friends. We hope you'll be on hand to go with us. Thank you for a good time.

VIOLA ARMSTRONG

Vacation Vocations

Helpful hints on profitable use of summer le ure are invited for publication in this column. If you have any such ideas, you are invited to share them with others. Please limit the story about your "vacation vocation" to 100 words, and send it to the Feature Editor. One dollar t be paid for each idea accepted.

Window Washing

Two young boys came to our house the other day equipped with one long ladder and a step ladder. They offered to wash our windows (at so much a window) and to remove screens and clean them as well. Going direct from house to house, they found work at almost every home. They had cleaning powder and cloths with them, so it was a pleasure to the neat housewife to hire them. Their income must be considerable each day.

J. R. L.

Second-Hand Magazines

The second-hand magazine business offers some profit. I ask friends and acquaintances to save their discarded magazines for me, and I collect them and sell them to a dealer. In line with this, I buy, sell, and trade other things that are useless about the house.

S. D.

Worth Knowing

THE CERES, A 121-YEAR-OLD CORNISH SHIP, IS THE OLDEST SHIP IN ACTIVE SERVICE IN THE WORLD

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Canada—
uses the imperial gallon, which is a fifth larger than the United States gallon.

Zanzibar—
an island off the eastern coast of Africa, yields the bulk of the world's supply of cloves.

Twenty-three of the 56—
signers of the Declaration of Independence had attended or graduated from college.

Patrons of a cinema—
in Madrid are lent umbrellas free of charge in case of rain.

A new political party—
in Brazil has a platform calling for compulsory marriage of men and women before the age of 30.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

THE happiness of your life depends upon the quality of your thoughts.

—MARCUS AURELIUS

In Lighter Vein

Humorist

Young Housewife (to peddler): "No, thank you, there is not a thing in the world we want."

Peddler: "Very good, madam! Shall I call again when the honeymoon is over?"

Uncomplimentary

"I had a great time at Sylvia's wedding. One man never took his eyes off me the whole time."

"Was he a tall, dark man?"

"Yes."

"Oh, he was the private detective engaged to guard the pregents."—*Vart Hem*, Stockholm.

In Reply

"The difference between the cow and the milkman," said the would-be witty consumer, "is that the cow gives pure milk."

"There is another difference," retorted the milkman. "The cow doesn't give credit."—*Western Retailer.*

Wrong Shop

Customer: "Yes, but haven't you got a tighter-fitting gown than this?"

Saleswoman: "I'm sorry, madam. This is a costumier's—not a taxidermist's"—*Grit.*

One Method

Husband: "We know, dear, we must economize."

Wife: "Why, George, that's exactly what I'm doing. I'm buying practically ever thing on credit."

Taken Everything Else

Motorist (laden with flowers and other spoils from countryside): "Can we take this road back to the city?"

Farmer: "Well you might as well while you're at it."

One Way

Bank Cashier: "So you want to open a joint account with your husband? A current account, I suppose?"

Mrs. Brown: "A current account for me, yes, and just a deposit account for my husband."—*Granby Leader-Mail.*

Betty's Distinction

Betty was not making much of a record in conduct at school so her mother was surprised to hear this report from her:

"Mother, today the teacher had to speak to all the pupils except me."

"Really, and what did she say?"

"She said, 'Now, children, we'll all wait until Betty Jones comes to order.'"—*Capper's Weekly.*

For the Scrapbook

Gems of Wisdom

The less people speak of their greatness the more we think of it.—*Bacon.*

The nation that has the schools has the future.—*Bismarck.*

He is happiest, be he king or peasant, who finds peace in his home.—*Goethe.*

Silence is a true friend who never betrays.—*Confucius.*

It is much easier to be critical than to be correct.—*Disraeli.*

Make yourself an honest man and then you may be sure there is one rascal less in the world.—*Carlyle.*

Education is a debt due from present to future generations.—*George Peabody.*

Books are the ever-burning lamps of accumulated wisdom.—*G. W. Curtis.*

He is not only idle who does nothing, but he is idle who might be better employed.—*Socrates.*

Reading is to the mind what exercise is to the body.—*Addison.*

The longer I live the more my mind dwells on the beauty and the wonder of the world. I hardly know which feelings leads, the wonderment or admiration.—*John Burroughs.*

Betty Bee

Population

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE swarm of which Betty Bee was a part, and which was now housed in a clean new home—but one devoid of supplies—numbered about 20,000.

Before the first swarm had left the old hive, the bee population had been nearly 100,000. The comb was well filled with honey; so it was not famine that sent them forth.

Bees do not swarm because of disaster. Let danger threaten, and they will rally loyally to defend and hold their own. It is when plenty overflows the hive, when there is not enough work in sight, that bees decide to leave and begin anew.

In the new house there was much to do, and Betty and her mates set joyfully about their tasks. New frames must be drawn out into comb for honey, for worker eggs and for drone eggs. Even while the work of construction was progressing, the cells already completed were beginning to function.

A busy bee is a happy bee. In her new environment, Betty Bee found plenty of work, so she hummed a gay little song as she bustled about the hive or winged her way to the fields and orchards where honey-laden blossoms awaited her coming.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The "e" in "clerk" and "govern"

(E. C.)—The correspondent writes:

Will you kindly state in your column your ruling or opinion regarding the pronunciation of the following:

clerk	dirge	govern
fertile	firm	government
kernel	girl	martyr
learn	myrrh	satyr
serpent	skirmish	skewer
sterling	whirl	zephyr

In Webster's New International Dictionary the stressed vowels in the first two columns are marked with a circumflex—that is, they are to be pronounced as u in urn; the unstressed vowels in the third column are marked with the tilde or wave. However, the latest books on speech—especially the books that include the International Phonetic Markings—rule that all the above vowels should be pronounced according to the tilde marking.

The publisners of Webster's have this to say about the "tilde e" (the ẽ with the wave line above it):

Unaccented e before r, as in ev'-er, read'-er, lov'-er, sev'-er, sev'-er-al, per-form', rev'-er-ent, in'-fer-ence, cav'-ern, etc., with equivalents in il'-er, e-lix'-ir, ac'-tor, teph'-yr. The vowel sound here indicated is, at least in ordinary speech, the "neutral" vowel. . . . Its tongue position is nearly the same as that for short u (as in ut'-er) or for circumflex u (as in "earnest"—pronounced ur'nest), but the sounds of short u and circumflex u occur in stressed (accented) syllables only; and in pronouncing either of them the tongue is tenser than for tilde ẽ (as in-mak'-er).

The relation of the tilde e to the circumflex u seems to be the same as the relation of a quick-long vowel to the long vowel. In each instance, the former appears in unstressed syllables, the latter in stressed. In slow, measured reading or speaking, the difference is negligible.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Ad-O-Grams No. 34

Published: June 28

Answers:

1. Associated Authors Service.
2. Monarch.
3. Kelly-Springfield.
4. Sem-Pray.
5. Enna Jettick.
6. Ivory Soap.
7. Eastman Kodak.

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Just Watching

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

TOWERING high over sidewalks and some roofs, in downtown Boston, is a flagpole. On top of the flagpole is a large eagle. The eagle's wings are spread. Its eyes are alert. Its beak is ajar. Sitting on the beak one summer's day was Fib, chieftain of Boston Common's sparrows. It might be mentioned that the eagle is a statue eagle and doesn't move, so that it was a simple matter for a small sparrow to rest at ease on the beak. As Fib gazed here and there he saw a man below. The man pulled on a rope. As he pulled, the man came up the pole. Fib was amazed. He could hardly believe his eyes, so he flew off to the edge of a building across the way. Then he looked again. Sure enough, a man was climbing the pole. He carried a can of paint and a brush. Up and up he went.

Fib watched him with great eagerness. The man finally reached the top of the pole. He arranged some ropes and sat in a swinging seat held by the ropes. Then to Fib's great delight, the man reached down and grasped the brush, dipped it in the paint and put the brush on the pole, leaving a lovely smear of white paint. The man put on another smear of paint, another, and another. Each smear was joined to another smear. Fib thought it wonderful. He dashed off to the Common and flew and hopped here, there, and everywhere. At last he found the person he sought, Roger P. Scroggins, squirrel extraordinary, sitting in the Scroggins garden and wearing the straw gardening hat that Mrs. Scroggins had given him.

"Hurry," said Fib. "There's a flagpole and a man on it."

The venerable squirrel looked extremely grave.

"Hurrumph," he said.

"Come and see it," said Fib.

"I haven't my right hat for watching," said Scroggins.

"Come anyway," said Fib.

Scroggins thought the matter over carefully, twirling the hat in his hand. "I'll do it," he said finally.

They hurried to the spot. Scroggins climbed to the roof of a building. It was comparatively easy for him. The day was warm, however, and he rested several times on the way up. At last he reached a spot from which the man could be seen steadily and whole.

Scroggins gazed a long time at the pole, at the man, the ropes, the swinging chair, the painted part of the pole at the top, and the unpainted part underneath.

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Scroggins Gazed Long at the Pole.

"He's painting it," at length Scroggins declared to Fib. Fib was grateful for the information.

"It's wonderful to watch," he said.

Scroggins agreed.

In a few minutes Florrie, winkingest pigeon, came up.

"Ah, you're here," she said.

"Just watching," said Scroggins.

The three friends sat for quite some time as the white part of the flagpole grew and grew.

"I'd climb it gladly," said Scroggins. The clean pole certainly did look inviting.

Fib flew over and touched the newly painted part. "It's wet," he said.

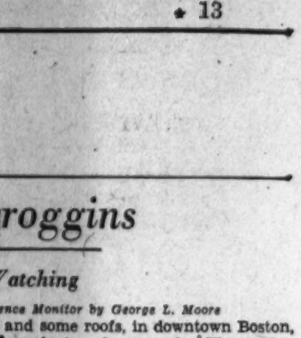
"Then I'll just go on watching," said Scroggins. Which he did.

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: The automobile engine that uses both gasoline and steam is described as a new invention. Judging from certain radiators, we thought the combination had been in use for a long time.

Indianapolis News: A world's fair visitor lost $36,800, indicating that when he went he must have planned to stay a week.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



The Welcome Wagon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dallas, Texas

TWO friends, elderly maiden ladies, came from the east to reside in Dallas about three years ago. On the writer's visit to them recently, they told of the many cordial experiences they enjoyed soon after their arrival.

A particularly delightful incident had developed through the call of a young man, who was taking subscriptions for a daily paper. He asked the ladies if the box of groceries had come. When they expressed wonder at his question, he explained that the Dallas Chamber of Commerce made it a practice to send around the Welcome Wagon with greetings to all newcomers. Very soon afterward the Welcome Wagon came—a gray automobile with the words, "Welcome Wagon" on the side. A friendly, genteel woman came in, accompanied by a liveried chauffeur, who carried a large box. The woman explained that she had been sent to make a "welcome visit" and to present the Dallas products.

The gift box contained, among other things: a quart of milk, a loaf of bread, a cake, a box of noodles, a coupon good for a brick of ice cream, a coupon to secure 20 per cent discount on the first bundle of laundry, two tickets for a local theater and a two weeks' subscription to a morning and an evening paper. After the friendly presentation, the caller presented the personal card of the Mayor of the city with his greetings.

The newcomers were total strangers in Dallas, and were many miles from home; but this happy experience made them feel so welcome and so kindly toward their new home that they have never had a lonely day. Soon thereafter they bought their own home, with intentions of remaining always in the city with the "Welcome Wagon."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1933

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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Editorials

Will Open Diplomacy Survive?

PRESS comment on the difficulties of the World Economic Conference in London—which met to compose in public session the private differences of the nations in the field of trade—reveals the extent to which the reputation of open diplomacy has declined during the last fourteen years.

Mr. Harold Nicolson, who was one of the British members of the delegation that framed the Treaty of Versailles, has put on record the almost lyric rapture with which he and his colleagues in 1919 viewed the supersession of the old diplomacy, with its secret treaties and labyrinthine ways, by a system of organizing international relationships in the full light of day. But he quickly became disillusioned, and has now set forth in detail the reasons that led him to believe that open diplomacy is foredoomed to failure.

In the first place, the new diplomacy is carried out in public by politicians instead of in secret by experts, and this induces vagueness. Secondly, Mr. Nicolson thinks that the whole technique of diplomacy by conference is ineffective, because the atmosphere of a conference creates a feeling of mutual liking among the delegates that forces them into compromises and false positions through a hesitation to be offensive. Thirdly, open diplomacy has to obey the wishes of the people, and the people are often more reactionary than their governments.

These are weighty objections, all the more so, in fact, because Mr. Nicolson has had much experience of both kinds of diplomacy. But they are not, perhaps, incapable of being answered.

The politicians at the Paris conference may have compared ill in the matter of expert knowledge with the old diplomatists; but this conference was the first occasion on which the fundamentals of open diplomacy were obeyed, and it is hardly surprising that the new system did not spring into immediate and full perfection. Since then a trained international secretariat has been developed at Geneva which goes far to rectify the alleged amateurishness of politicans.

As for the friendly atmosphere of conferences, many people, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald among them, consider this to be as great an advantage as Mr. Nicolson thinks it a handicap. In any case, it merely reproduces the atmosphere of the old diplomacy, for the members of the professional diplomatic corps, having all more or less the same social background, were invariably predisposed to personal friendship.

The question of the people being more reactionary than their representatives is, however, a very serious one. Only too many examples of it leap into one's thought, from the fantastic figures that the British electorate in 1919, ignoring the initial moderation of Mr. Lloyd George, considered as adequate to represent reparations, to the present attitude of the middle West on the subject of war debts. This is a matter for which responsibility rests largely upon the press. If the newspapers honestly attempt to foster a reasonable public opinion in respect of foreign relationships, the great experiment of open diplomacy is likely to succeed.

Much of the current dissatisfaction with open diplomacy is hardly justifiable. Open diplomacy, especially in disarmament conferences, may have disappointed the extravagant expectations which were entertained of it soon after the war. But on the whole it has shown a record signally comparable with that of the old diplomacy. The Washington Conference, limiting the building of battleships and cruisers, the Locarno treaty, leading up to the Kellogg pact, and Lausanne, ending reparations as such, represent a list of achievements in eleven years of which any system of diplomacy may well be proud.

When it is recollected that open diplomacy has had to elaborate its technique in scarcely more than a decade, while the old diplomacy had been slowly perfecting its methods ever since the thirteenth century, one begins to view its accomplishments in something like a true perspective.

Religion's Stake in Recovery

ORGANIZED religion has much at stake in the social and industrial changes now being accomplished under the National Industrial Recovery Act. Officials of national Protestant, Catholic and Jewish groups have united in calling upon their respective adherents to coöperate with the Government in the operation of this measure that they may help promote the maximum social justice.

The Social Ideal of the Churches was drawn up by prominent churchmen more than twenty years ago. Among its objectives were the right of Labor to collective bargaining, elimination of child labor, a fairer distribution of wealth and income, protection of women in industry and the representation by Labor in the processes of production and of distribution. During the last two decades the churches have sought to develop a public opinion in support of these widely heralded "social ideals." As is well known, progress has been slow and difficult. Little wonder, then, that religious leaders are looking upon the Recovery Act as providing a way to the attainment of objectives for which they long have been struggling.

Through the codes of fair competition, child labor is likely to be abolished in major industries. Religious groups have every right to rejoice in this significant social advance. Sweatshop conditions which have resulted in human degradation are being corrected, and here again organized religion must feel that the faith and vision out of which there emerged the "social ideals" of twenty years ago are being vindicated. Churches and other religious groups have advocated a shorter work week and a decent, living wage, and these ends seem nearer today than at any time in the past. Religious leaders have deplored unfair competition and cut-throat underselling, and they are grateful when they see these practices being modified by an enlightened public endeavor. Large sections of the nation's religious constituency have been working for years for elimination of night work by women. Here again the Recovery Act is looked to as a way of escape from this particular form of industrial bondage.

It will be realized, of course, that the larger social and humanitarian ends sought by religious thinking people everywhere cannot permanently be accomplished by law. But when law, instead of acting as a barrier to cultural improvement, is made the instrument of social progress, the churches do well to point out the advances now being made and promised in the direction of industrial and economic justice.

Bolívar

ON JULY 24, 1783, in the city of Caracas, Venezuela, in a distinguished Creole family, was born Simón Bolívar. None could foresee at a time when George Washington had just freed the American colonies from British rule that this newcomer into the Spanish Empire was to liberate five nations, and that he would become the hero of countless millions in the Spanish-speaking New World.

"El Libertador," as he is now called, is a unique figure in the history of the world. Like others, he crossed mountains with bedraggled troops and won batties; like others, he fought and lost, and fought again, but he alone became the "Father" of five nations and of a great ideal of international brotherhood. Unlike most of the conquerors of history, Bolívar carried his pen in his right hand and his sword in his left. Merely as a soldier Bolívar would not have intrenched himself in the hearts of Latin-Americans.

Few nation builders had the keen insight which Bolívar possessed. His Jamaica letter of 1815 is one of the most acute and realistic analyses of the Latin America of his day that has ever been penned. Despite his intimate knowledge of the mental and moral mountains he had to cross or level, he never lost faith, hope or courage. He freed peoples from iron chains, but did not rest with that; he fought on to free them from ignorance and vice and fear. He wrote constitutions. That of 1826 for Bolivia, the nation named after him, is one of the finest expressions of the soldier-scholar and idealist. He failed at the moment. His ideal was too high for the times. But all Latin America has eventually veered to the adoption of Bolívar's fundamentals.

When, abandoned and bitter, Bolívar exclaimed that he had "plowed the seas" and that his life work had been a failure, he little realized that his plowing had not been in vain. He dropped seeds in deep furrows, and though the seas washed the furrows away, the seeds germinated and grew.

Bolívar dreamed dreams in the midst of battles. It is those dreams which live on and are slowly becoming realities. The voice and pen of this conquistador will be remembered long after his sword and horse are forgotten. Even now, it is Bolívar, the idealist, that Latin America remembers and reveres.

Russia, Britain and Common Sense

SETTLEMENT of the recent Anglo-Soviet dispute and removal of mutual embargoes may be regarded as a victory, not for either country but for common sense.

The conflict arose as a result of the arrest in March and the trial in April of six Metropolitan-Vickers engineers, employed in Russia, on charges of sabotage, espionage and bribery. The Soviet court acquitted one, condemned three to expulsion from the country and imposed sentences of two and three years imprisonment on two. British public opinion was greatly aroused over the case; and the British Government, with the authorization of Parliament, imposed an embargo covering about 80 per cent of Soviet exports to Great Britain. The Soviet Government responded to this with a complete embargo on British goods and shipping services.

The dispute was difficult to adjust, because it involved considerations of national prestige and sharply opposed conceptions of right and justice. The Soviet régime took its stand on the technically sound position that foreigners are subject to the laws of the country in which they reside and that decisions of a country's courts should not be influenced by economic pressure from a foreign power. The predominant British opinion was temperately summed up by Mr. Baldwin in his public statement that the treatment meted out to the engineers "was not justiee according to our standards."

Had either government adhered rigidly to the more extreme implications of its position an indefinite deadlock would have resulted, with the British expressing willingness to remove the embargo after the prisoners were released and the Russians intimating willingness to consider the release of the prisoners after the embargo had been removed.

The actual settlement reached in London represented a certain amount of compromise. The Soviet Government received the satisfaction of granting the release of the prisoners late in the evening of the day on which the removal of the two embargoes was announced. At the same time the very close coincidence of the two steps was calculated to give the English man in the street the feeling that the embargo had gained its purpose.

It is perhaps debatable which country was suffering more under trade restrictions. England normally takes a far larger share of Soviet exports than the Soviet Union takes from Britain. On the other hand, it was perhaps more practicable for Russia to find alternative purchasers for its oil and timber than for Great Britain, under present world conditions, to find an equivalent market for the machinery and equipment which it had been selling to Russia.

The important thing is that, as usually happens with artificial trade restrictions, both countries were losing as a result of the deadlock. And it is a credit to the flexibility and common sense of the British and Soviet Foreign Ministers that their meeting brought about an agreement, in which each side made some sacrifice of extreme ideas of prestige and ruffled pride for the sake of the larger issues involved.

"Sensationalism" That Serves

AMERICAN journalism's best side is illustrated by the aid a Chicago newspaper is lending to this year's flight into the stratosphere. American newspapers are sometimes criticized, those in Chicago frequently, for the emphasis they have given to crime. In backing this exceptional balloon expedition, the Chicago Daily News has made it plain that some newspapers are much concerned with better things, and are willing to advance money liberally to help bring them about.

Naturally, newspapers like to print what is interesting. In the last few years it has become clearer that what is interesting can be even "sensational" without being harmful. Lindbergh's flight and the rest of them, ending at the moment with Post's seven days around the world, have made a new type of news. For daring, a hackneyed Chicago gangster has little chance against the great aviators.

The spectacular which is constructive interests all readers. The lurid may induce larger street sales of a newspaper for a day while offending many of the regular home subscribers. As Chicago has found, the evil type of sensationalism also injures the community's reputation.

When a newspaper goes out of its way to make news of the wholesome type, it is doing a service not only to its own readers, but—if the occasion be big enough—to newspaper readers of the world. The good and the bad compete in newspaper columns for attention. What is constructive has to have the merit of real interest to win its readers. In helping to underwrite this attempt to fly highest above the earth, the Chicago Daily News has done something besides serving its own clientele or furthering scientific knowledge. It has emphasized again that a great zone of constructive journalistic endeavor is open to enterprising newspapers like itself.

"Revolution" in San Marino

SAN MARINO'S recent proof that news value does not depend upon size is not altogether a new lesson. When Athens was scarcely bigger than Lord's cricket ground or the Grand Central Terminal, it was the focal point of the world's attention; so it is more gratifying than surprising that San Marino, whose population of 13,000 would just about provide two full houses for Radio City's music hall, should have sprung suddenly into notice.

Two Italian youths recently came to San Marino and took photographs. Most states would have reflected that the fame of their town had spread abroad, and thought no more of the matter. But the San Marinese apparently saw the beginning of a plot for the overthrow of the state. Thereupon the young men, and several supposed accomplices, were arrested.

The San Marinese Government was naturally delighted at its promptness in thus checking revolution. But its self-satisfaction was a little upset when Italy treated the whole affair as a joke, and at least one foreign correspondent suggested that the entire plot strangely resembled that invented by Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn.

While such mistakes have occurred in other countries there seems to be a happy touch of originality about the enterprise of a government that sets out to catch a revolutionary, and arrests an amateur photographer instead. It recalls the achievement of a company of local English special constables who, a few weeks ago, cheerily took up the trail of a supposed bank robber only to find, when they got him into custody, that they had captured the detective sent from London to investigate the case.

But the San Marinese Government has a loyal supporter in one of the arrested men. He supports the Government in the only way open to him—by insisting that his object was genuinely to overthrow it. This accommodating conspirator deserves no less a tribute than that which Tennyson gave to Sir Lancelot—

> His honour rooted in dishonour stood,
> And faith unfaithful kept him falsely true.

As a mark of gratitude the San Marinese Government ought really to let him carry out his revolution undisturbed.

Editorial Notes

This year is the one hundredth anniversary of college education for women in the United States, the Federal Office of Education has recalled. An important by-product of the higher schools for women, since the first was established in Oberlin College, Ohio, has been what they taught men about woman's place in the educational system.

Recovery note: From Sequoia National Park, California, come reports of a species of mice equipped with pockets in which they carry food. The fact that mice have discovered a use for pockets is thought to foreshadow a similar discovery on the part of us human beings.

Unemployed workers probably will find on that bridge project between San Francisco and Oakland, Calif., a second Golden Gate.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

A Moment for United Action in Support of the Administration

THE organized warfare which the President has asked the people to declare upon the forces of depression ought to bring out all those qualities of determination, self-sacrifice and devotion to the nation which we are told are peculiarly manifested in time of war. Even in days of peace there arises occasionally some militant prophet who delivers a eulogy upon war as stimulative of the highest virtues of man. In war time we are asked to forget carnage and admire courage, to overlook the folly of mass hatred in the spectacle of mass loyalty to a cause, to find something peculiarly beautiful in the readiness of men to endure torture or death, if only they can inflict torture and death upon other men whom politicians have declared to be their enemies.

Now the President's proclaimed war upon depression will enable us to manifest most of these virtues without including those connected with actual physical warfare. To rescue the nation from the deep cloud of commercial and industrial inactivity which for years has rested upon it, will require self-sacrifice on the part of industrialists, determination on the part of all those involved in the attempt to renew industrial activity, courage, industry, and an unflagging purpose to attain the end sought, even at the expense of personal profit. There are to be four-minute speakers, eloquent writers, orators over the nation-wide hookups, and all the other prophets of the art of ballyhoo to get the people aroused to the conditions out of which alone a new prosperity may come.

Of course, no great manufacturer or commercial leader will be able to put into practice the recommendations for shorter hours and an enlarged staff without some measure of financial loss. This is his contribution to the treatment of the nation for financial ill-health. Very many indeed of the workers will be paid only the minimum wage established by law, and this not infrequently will be a very material reduction from their rate of pay before evil times settled upon the business of the world. But sacrifice on the part of the individual or the corporation is going to be essential to the success of the President's reconstruction plan.

And if to any captain of industry comes the suggestion that this reduction of the hours of labor, with the necessary implication of the engagement of more workers and a larger pay roll, shall seem burdensome, let him ask himself how much cheer has come in the last few weeks from the mere prospect of better times and whether he is willing to see this prospect fade and the depression of a year ago spread over the land. If the individual worker feels aggrieved that the minimum wage does not possess those characteristics of liberality which attended wages at the time of America's boom, let him ask himself whether he would not rather work at a living wage than to join again the great army of the unemployed which has so darkened the social face of the United States in the last three years.

* * *

If one of those wars which alarmists are every now and then predicting as liable to descend upon the United States at any moment should burst upon this nation next week, there would be no question of apology for uniting all the productive agencies of the nation in one coherent whole for defense against the enemy. Some years ago the Monitor urged that in the event of war the Government should go beyond anything which has heretofore been done at such a time, and not merely conscript men for service in the field, but conscript them for industrial service, and conscript likewise the pocketbooks and the bank accounts of the wealthier section of the nation.

The widespread approval with which this suggestion was met leaves little doubt that in the event of war everything from man power to man's millions would be taken by the nation and put into a common defense fund. The industrial and financial depression through which the nation has passed has wrought more injury, and perhaps brought more mental suffering to Americans than did the great war itself. In that war the nations embroiled destroyed millions of dollars' worth of products hourly during its period of four years. The drop in the value of securities, of real estate, of stocks of useful and desirable goods on hand which went on for the three years of the depression, was not so picturesque as the firing away of millions of dollars' worth of ammunition, the destruction of a $20,000,000 battleship, or the obliteration by bombardment of a city, but in the end the sacrifice of values was just as great.

Men are at all times, and will always be worth more than money, at least to those who contemplate life with an understanding eye. But no one can estimate to how great an extent the loss of money which has steadily gone on in this nation for years past has been accomplished by the breakdown and the surrender of suffering manhood. Everyone in his own experience has known of a few instances of this sort. I am not sure but what the Average American may not know more men driven to self-destruction, or plunged into hopeless physical breakdown, by financial distress than he knew men actually killed or wounded during the World War.

It seems, accordingly, only the part of intelligent patriotism, of prudent self-defense, for every sort and condition of citizen in the United States to come to the thoroughgoing support of the Administration in its effort for national recovery. One hears occasionally whispers of the doubtful constitutionality of some of the measures proposed. One also learns that there is no possible way, except by arousing public sentiment, in which the regulations which the President seeks to impose can be enforced. Let us forget these things. In time of war, runs the legal maxim, the laws are silent. In time of war, public opprobrium and scorn are vested upon those who fail to give themselves to the fullest possible degree to the national defense.

Let us not forget that this is the time of war, that the menace to this nation is vastly greater than any attending the recent World War, and that only by the manifestation of those qualities of universal loyalty and hearty coöperation in the task can the victory over want and destruction, which have so long menaced the country, be won.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Clothes Liberty

THE humble if not slavish conformity to clothing conventions shown by men has always given the women an excellent comeback. Rebuked for an excess of zeal in changing the style of their dress, figure and coiffure from season to season, they can say: You men can stick to your dark coats these warm days, but we are comfortable.

They ought to be, what with backless and sleeveless dresses, fashioned of materials as fragile as the dreams of young romance and worn over an ever-dwindling vestige of what used to be called petticoats.

But this year the men are becoming less slavish. Cleveland's campaign to get men into white or light-colored summer suits is showing results. Business men who once would have shuddered at the fear of being mistaken for soda jerkers now walk down the avenue cool and courageous in white.

Even white evening attire, the brief mess jacket worn with black tuxedo trousers, is being worn by bold young men whose chests have not begun to slip. The mess jacket idea was born in the tropics. But surely Cleveland's June was tropical enough to give it hearty support. Worn with a black silk cummerbund or sash, it breathes the romance which in sultry novels, at least, is pretty thick east of Suez.

It is probably the caviare of masculine summer fashion. But summer suits, light in texture or color or both, may well continue to multiply hereabout, bringing comfort to males who once timorously bowed to the edict of the dark coat.—*Cleveland* (Ohio) *Plain Dealer.*

Youth Turns Religious

THE frequently made observation that in times of economic distress there is a resurgence of faith in things spiritual receives striking confirmation in the testimony of many of our religious leaders. Particularly among our young people, these ecclesiastics and others note, there is an impressive movement toward the religious life.

The spotlight was directed to this striking trend by the assertion by Police Chief Quinn that there are more young people active in church work, entering the religious life and dedicating their lives to spiritual things than ever before. What the chief's statement was aiming at is the current belief that the present generation is going to hell as swift as bootleg liquor and a general contempt for all authority can carry them. Such a view both the chief and the religious leaders consulted declare is a calumny undeserved by our young people.

Such testimony is encouraging in the face of such opinion as that voiced by Stanley High in Harper's that there is nothing in American life to justify the conclusion that men are turning to God. The drift of the times, he says, is away from religion and particularly away from the organized religion of the church.

Our religious leaders and divines see no reason to take such a pessimistic view. And they assemble facts and figures to lend substance to their conviction.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Help for Coal Industry

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT discussed the mine labor problem at his press conference this week. No other subject connected with the economic situation contains more possibilities for permanent good.

The coal industry has existed a long while in a state of alternating feasts and famines, the industry in the President's contemplation including the miners employed and unemployed in it. They draw big wages when the trade is booming and mines are running full time. Then they are laid off by thousands while those continued on the pay roll work irregularly for a few hours at a time.

Because the aggregate mine capacity exceeds the normal demand and many openings can be operated profitably at peak prices, the industry suffers constantly from a potential overproduction.

There are, it is estimated, from 200,000 to 600,000 more miners than could be employed profitably to themselves the year around. Their families are brought up in mining camps isolated from contacts with persons engaged in other occupations. The boys grow up to be miners; the girls marry miners and rear more boys to be miners. The President is trying to figure out a way to drain the industry of 200,000 idle men and put them to learning some other kind of work.

Coal-producing states suffer politically and every other way from the chaotic condition of the industry, and Kentucky's worst spot is where the largest manufacturing corporations in the world produce their own fuel. It is in a county of 65,000 population which reported its twenty-second murder for 1933 on July 9. That, if it holds up for the year, is about one person killed out of every 1500 inhabitants, probably the highest homicide rate of any county in the United States.

The industry is economically unstable, politically feudal, socially paternalistic, usually owned outside the jurisdiction in which it is located. As it has been operated, it is an expensive, dangerous anachronism in a twentieth century democracy.—*Louisville* (Ky.) *Courier-Journal.*

Taking Postmasters Out of Politics

WITH a stroke of the pen, President Roosevelt has taken thousands of postmasterships away from political control. . . . It will be hailed with delight by supporters of the merit system and received with consternation by the army of politicians who have been looking forward to these places as a reward for their party services. . . .

President Roosevelt's order is epoch-making. It is true that deserving Democrats will continue to be rewarded with places in other branches of the Government, but in the course of time the effect of placing one great department under the merit system is bound to be felt in the others. There is no sound reason why collectors of customs and other important governmental positions should not be given the same protection that has been given postmasters. It would be in the interest of efficiency and economy.

Reforms of this kind move very slowly, but every step forward brings us nearer the goal. This nation is still young, but eventually the business of the Government will be placed on such a basis that ambitious young men may aspire to a career in the civil service as they do in England and other well-governed countries.—*Philadelphia Enquirer.*

Our Miserable Housing

THE statement of Henry Wright, a leading member of the American Institute of Architects, that "America has the worst housing of any civilized nation in the world," attracts attention to the inferiority and unattractiveness of the average American home, both urban and rural, in comparison to those of other countries. . . .

The work of the architects' association committee on housing and community planning, of which Mr. Wright is a member, is of wide importance in the elevation of the standard of living in the United States. No family in a dirty, unattractive and tumbledown dwelling can be of the same value to the community as a family housed in comfortable, well-kept quarters—however simple they may be.

Housing conditions, generally, in America are shameful and they are a reflection upon the citizenship of the country. No better movement, aimed at the improvement of the condition of the masses, could be launched than a nation-wide campaign to arouse a pride in attractive home ownership.—*Atlanta* (Ga.) *Constitution.*

Victory for Women

THERE is evidence that strong feeling has been stirred on behalf of the bill introduced into the House of Commons recently by Sir John Sandeman Allen, giving a woman freedom to retain her British nationality when she marries a foreigner.

The alternative bill, which gives effect to the Hague Convention of 1930 clearly does not satisfy the principle of equality of status between man and woman, since it leaves untouched the case in which the woman "by reason of her marriage has acquired the nationality of her husband."

It may seem a small matter to raise these emotions, but the logic of it is clear, and Parliament will be on safe ground if it grants women the simple option to retain their British nationality.—*London News-Chronicle*